THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum; FOUR DOLLARS for six months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per mont for a shorter period.

The Weekly Journal at two dollars per annum, one dollar for six months. No subscription received to the Weekly for less than six months.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 32. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1876.

Duplin County Convention.

At a convention of the Democratic-Conservative party of Duplin county, the proceedings of which we find in the Duplin *Record*, the following letter of Col. Allen was made a part of the proceedings:

To the Democratic-Conservative party of Duplin county:—I respectfully request my friends to consider me no longer an aspirant for congressional honors in this district. If sacrifices are to be made for the harmony of the party and the good of the country, I take pleasure in announcing that my resources are not yet entirely exhausted. I can make them now, as heretofore, for the benefit of the country. Selfish ambition or personal aspirations shall never permit me to embarrass any party friends or endanger the harmony of the democratic party, especially in the county of Duplin. The success of the democratic conservative party I regard as essential to the preservation of good government in the United States, and the perpetuation of civil and religious liberty in this our old homestead and household. I beg that my *name* may not be used to disturb the harmony of the party. I desire to engage in no unpleasant controversy with those who ought to be my friends. I am grateful for the confidence still reposed in me by my friends, and hope I shall always prove true to them and to my country.

Very respectfully,
W. A. ALLEN.

Kenansville, N. C., May 23, 1876.

Under resolution the chairman of the convention was authorized to appoint fifty delegates to the District Convention and the same number to the Sate Convention.

Among the list of resolutions adopted we find the following:

That we respectfully recommend Capt. J. N. Stalling to the democratic-conservative party of this District as our first choice for Congress, and request our delegates to endeavor to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That Hon. Z. B. Vance of Mecklenburg county is our first and emphatic choice for the office of Governor of our State: that ever faithful in the discharge of his duties, his past services have endeared him to our people; that his distinguished talents will shed lustre upon that high position, and that our delegates to the convention be instructed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That Thomas S. Keenan of Wilson is eminently qualified for the position of Attorney General, and that we cordially extend to him our unanimous support in the convention, as an able and learned lawyer, an incorruptible statesman and a refined and courteous gentleman.

Resolved, That the patriotic course of Col. W. A. Allen, pursued by him this day, thereby insuring harmony in the ranks of the Democratic-Conservative party of this county, entitles him to the lasting gratitude of the party and endears him more strongly than ever to the affections and confidence of the people.

The following resolution was introduced by Dr. H. W. Faison and unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, Dr. C. T. Murphy of Sampson county has made himself worthy of reward by his services as Senator and committeeman, in the General Assembly of North Carolina, we, the citizens of Duplin county, in convention assembled, hereby recommend him to the State convention for the position of Secretary of State for the State of North Carolina.

Freak of Nature.

Nature seems addicted to her freaks as often in the vegetable as in the animal kingdom. Yesterday we selected a bananna from a large bunch hanging in Messrs. Curtis & Boatwright's store on Front street. The selection was made for its size and general beauty. Only the ordinary skin covered the golden fruit, and there was nothing in the service to indicate that the lobe was duplex. When the skin was removed, however, two perfect bananna's were found enclosed—a clear *lusus naturæ*, and the only one of the sort we have ever heard of.

New Inlet.

A petition is being circulated for signatures looking to opposition to the closing up of New Inlet. The opposition is in the interest of those who are engaged in the coasting trade between this city and the Eastern counties. There is certainly plausibility in the views entertained by those gentlemen, but it seems to us that they are too late in expressing them, and that the better plan now would be to complete the work already begun and then open up inland navigation by means of canals which shall connect Wilmington with the counties of the East.

Second Congressional District.

The convention of the second Congressional district met in Goldsboro on the 24th inst.

The convention nominated the Hon. John F. Wooten of Lenoir, as Presidential elector for the district.

The delegates to the national convention are as follows:

Hon. W. T. Dorch of Wayne and Dr. H. E. T. Manning of Halifax. Alternates: Geo. W. Blount, Esq., of Wilson and Henry R. Bryan, Esq., of Craven.

Cotton

Cotton is lower to-day than it has been since the war, and what is worse there is no prospect of its ever rising from its present ruinous low figure.

The Wilson *Advance* says this, and, in saying it, it declares a fact which we are glad of. We heartily wish the figure of its price would descend to that "lower depth" and sink so deeply therein, that the hand of the speculator could never reach it. When this time comes, common sense will control the muscle of the farmer, and he will then strive to throw around the home of his family some of the comforts and enjoyments of life.

New Railroad.

The survey of the Warrenton railroad has just been completed, and we learn that the track for almost the entire route will be nearly straight. It is cheering also to know that the cost of grading the road will be somewhat in the neighborhood of the first estimates, and its early completion is pretty certain.

Death of Mrs. N. W. Woodfin.

Mrs. Woodfin, relict of the late N. W. Woodfin, died at her residence in Asheville on last Wednesday. She was sixty years old and survived her husband only about a year.

Col. Waddell of North Carolina.

As the Third district of North Carolina is very ably represented in the ex-Confederate House by Hon. A. M. Waddell, a gentleman of ability, education and purity, we copy the following resolution, adopted by the district convention—simply as a choice between evils. Colonel Waddell is known to be a high-toned gentleman of great capacity, (the rarely realized idea of Southern statesmen) and as between the Colonel and some Democratic duffer from the Old North State give us Waddell and Democratic respectability, honesty and purity:

Resolved, further, That having unabated and undiminished confidence in the capacity, zeal and integrity of Hon. Alfred M. Waddell we, in convention assembled, as his neighbors, friends and constituents, do hereby declare him to be our first choice as the Representative from this district in the next Congress, and do hereby instruct our delegates to the district convention, to be held at Fayetteville on the 31st of May, to cast the entire vote of this county for him, and by all honorable means to secure his nomination.

The above article is taken from the Washington City *Chronicle* of Wednesday last. The *Chronicle*, it is well known, is one of the bitterest Radical papers published in America and certainly is not much given to complimentary talk about its opponents.

We publish the article merely to show that not even his bitterest political enemies at Washington attribute to Colonel Waddell any other character than that of an honorable high-toned gentleman, we know him to be at home.

New Books

We are indebted to the publishers for the following new books, sent to us through Mr. Heinsberger: Self Raised; or, From the Depths, being the conclusion and sequel to Ishmael; or, In the Depths. By Mrs. D. E. N. Southworth.

Washington and His Men, being the second series of the legends of the American revolution. By George Lippard.

Both these works are from the publishing house of T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

There were four interments in Pine Forest Cemetery (colored) during the past week—two adults and two children.

For the Journal.

Duty vs. Friendship.

MR. EDITOR:—Every man who attempts to control a public sentiment or influence the neighbor's opinion upon public matters in any locality should study well the true meaning and fullness of the word duty. How true it is that the best and wisest of us will at times neglect that study and with haste and rashness allow ourselves to be influenced by impulse romantic, friendly and thoughtless. What is duty? What is friendship? Considered in the sense of scope duty has no bounds; it is as broad as the sunlight of heaven, as long as the length of time and deep as the space of human thought. Duty is that to which man is bound by natural or legal obligation. Friendship is a state of mutual interests between minds intimate and is necessarily of small scope.

The above thoughts are an out-cropping of political reflections and intended to have a bearing, if such they are worthy of, on the present pending conventions of our people. The question then resolves itself into a matter of duty. Now what is our duty? Negatively, it is not our duty to please and flatter local popularity, by way of dangerous complimentary actions. It is not the duty of a small township to even express much less endeavor to dictate to a whole county a neighborly or friendly preference. It is not the duty of a county to express a local preference for any thing or any one of, only a local and limited influence. Positively, it is their duty to make selections, such as will not astonish their friends, but will frighten their enemies, and reflect a light—lucid, clear and fair to the minds and opinions of all the various interests represented. Now then shall these things be properly revived? Two propositions we think can embrace them.

First, the great needs and demands of the people.

Second, the necessary combination in one man of popularity, power and integrity, and influence *abroad* as well *at home* to make the demands and accomplish the wants.

Now as to our Congressional convention, which occurs first, let us discuss the propositions. The needs and demands of the people of this district considered distinctly are of much importance at present and require a continuance of direct, positive and intimate influence to hold and perfect it. We greatly need the perfection of the work now progressing on our river and harbor of Cape Fear.

When this is said we do not say it as a Wilmington man but in the interest of the whole district and for the fame and promotion of the whole State. Now, who can weild this direct, positive and intimate influence?

Many of our Southern interests are at stake in the national legislations of the present and immediate future and it requires experience and intimate knowledge to aid us in those interests. Who has this experience and intimate knowledge to the extent of doing us the most good? We are on the eve of one of the most desperate political contests the country has ever known. In our State every neighborhood, hamlet, township, county and district will be upstirred, or should be if it isn't. The enemy can always marshal his hosts in a twinkling, and besides is already entrenched.

What shall we do to rout him? Use strategy and dec-it, by flanks and feints? No, they don't pay; our own files will not dress into line on such a policy. We must charge. Flanks are always quiet, stealthy and sneaking; charges bold, defiant, enthusiastic and yelling. Let us charge with a yell and let the district and the old State ring loud with the yells of democratic determination.

To charge we need a trusted leader, the glitter of whose blade reflects its dauntless courage from right to left throughout the length of the line. Who shall this leader be?

To recapitulate a little. Who can wield this direct, positive and intimate influence? Who has this experience and intimate knowledge to the extent of doing us the most good? Who shall this leader be? Need we mention him? No; gentlemen of the convention. You know him, and when you assemble, nominate him by acclamation, and with a rousing three times three, hip, hip, hurrah! for Alfred M. Waddell!

The verdicts Friday in the civil suits with liquor and distilleries at St. Louis involved the aggregate of half a million.

For the Journal.

Our Candidate for Governor.

In the coming campaign the Democratic party will present to the people of North Carolina issues of paramount importance. At no time in her history have interests, so vital in their consequences, been submitted to her people. These great measures of reform, forced upon us by circumstances we all admit, are fraught with consequences of grave import to our future prosperity. These interests, principally embodied in the amendments to the Constitution, must bring out all that can represent the ability, the zeal and the high moral qualities of our party. The people must be made to understand that this is essentially a fight for their welfare, for their deliverance—that the Democratic party means the people. Therefore, to thoroughly arouse their interest, convincing evidence in the very outstep must be given that there is a determination on the part of our leaders to bury all selfishness, that the Democratic party is what it was always intended to be, the party of just government, construing the people's constitution in the interests of the people and in the interest of genuine reform and conservatism. Therefore all jealousies, all differences and all indifference must be reconciled, must be finally sunk in the momentous issues at stake. The many thousands of voters, who from one or more causes have been indifferent and often silent at the polls, can and must be aroused. In order to bring about this harmony, our State convention must present to our people a statesman without a blemish. The mere protestations, the promises of the friends of the candidate will not be alone acceptable. The living issues to be presented in this campaign must be met squarely and boldly by a statesman, who, by years of experience, sound judgment, a steadfast purpose and incorruptible integrity has demonstrated in the past, his fitness to preside over their destiny. Our party professes to be eminently the party of reform. The people are in perfect accord with this sentiment, they long for the good old time honest government when Graham, Reid and Bragg so ably and patriotically represented them. They look around with wistful eyes and hopes not yet sunk in despair for some patriot in whom they can trust to renew this old time, straightforward and conservative rule, some one in whom they can be satisfied. In the opinion of a large portion of the conservatives of the State the men who stands pre-eminently the representative of all the high moral principles necessary to fill the public desire is the Hon. David S. Reid of Rockingham. In the conventions to amend our Constitution in 1835 and 1875, in the U. S. Senate, in the Gubernatoral chair for two terms, he displayed administrative abilities of a very high order, while his industry and watchful care of the interests of his people were unsurpassed. Entering political life at a very early age as the associate of Gaston, Ruffin, Iredell, Macon and Edwards he embibed from those great patriots of the old school those fundamental principles of sound and just government which he've in all the high positions to which he has been called by the people been nobly illustrated in a life-time given to their services. Faithful to every trust the nomination of such a man at this time will bring up all the pleasing reminiscences of the past, will bury all animosities, will create perfect harmony, will arouse the people from that indifference which has more than once proved fatal. His name will indeed link us with the past and be an earnest that the people are once more, through their faithful servant, to have that just and constitutional rule which, for nearly a century, was their pride and glory. David S. Reid embodies all that fills the measure of that reform which should be in this campaign our battle-cry.

If then, these high qualifications of ability, experience, sound judgment and incorruptible integrity are requisite to unite our people in *practically* carrying out the professions of our party, where can these qualifications be found combined in a more eminent degree than in the Hon. D. S. Reid. A thorough review of the situation, in all parts of the State, will convince the thoughtful that the nomination of this statesman will be received with the acclamations of the PEOPLE.

For the Journal.

Capt. C. B. Denson.

MR. EDITOR:—A correspondent in yesterday's Review recommends Capt. C. B. Denson of Chatham county for Superintendent of Public Instruction. I think that I can endorse all that he has said. I knew Capt. Denson well, although not very intimately, and I am satisfied that the people of North Carolina cannot fill the position spoken of more acceptably or by one better qualified to fulfill its duties. He is certainly one of the best scholars in the State, and even as long ago as 1860, when he was at the head of a flourishing school in Duplin county, it was acknowledged that he stood then in the front ranks of his profession in the State. He is one of the most gifted gentlemen I ever knew, and all that the Review correspondent says of him is undoubtedly true. I hope that he may be nominated for the position and that he may be induced to accept it.

Yours, &c., DUPLIN.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., May 24, 1876.

For the Journal.

DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C.,
May 24th, 1876.

DEAR JOURNAL: At a very large meeting of the people of this county at Kenansville on Tuesday (being court week) Captain J. W. Stallings was unanimously recommended as Duplin's choice for Congress from this district. We have asked for nothing heretofore; have worked hard for the party and received their high sounding praise of being the banner county in the East. Give us Stallings now and we will increase our majority to 1,250.

Respectfully, DUPLIN.

A Frightful Spectacle.

Nevada, Cal. Tribune.

A ten-mule team, drawing lumber, while coming from the vicinity of the lake this morning, went over the grade near the head of King's canyon. The driver sprang from the saddle, thereby saving his life. He then stood still, a horrified and speechless witness of one of the most terrible scenes possible to imagine. The mules, wagon and lumber pitched downward in one confused, rolling mass, nearly 2,000 feet into the bottom of the gorge, wild cries from the crushed animals rending the air as they were hurled madly down the steep mountain side, until when nearing the bottom, and life becoming extinct, the agonizing sounds ceased and all became silent in death. The man says that after the first hundred feet had been passed the entire mass became hidden in a great cloud of snow torn up and scattered through the air, but that he could distinctly hear all sounds proceeding from the white cloud as it rolled swiftly onward, until it struck the bottom of the canyon with a crash like that of an earthquake.

Old papers for sale cheap at the JOURNAL office.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 25—Noon—The judiciary committee is in full secret session.

The House non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill appointing receivers for national banks and asks a committee of conference.

The House went into committee of the whole on Morrison's tariff bill as reported by the committee on ways and means. Morrison is speaking.

WASHINGTON, May 24—Night.—SENATE.—The bill for the relief of Wm. Rule, postmaster at Knoxville, was reported on favorably. Calendar.

A bill was introduced removing the political disabilities of Dr. Thomas H. Williams of Maryland.

Executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE.—At the conclusion of Morrison's speech the Emma mine committee reported. Its conclusions are that it was not proper for the American minister at the Court of St. James to connect himself as a director with the Emma Mining Company; that Gen. Schenck's relations to the vendors of the mine were of such a character as to cast suspicion on his motives and subject his action to unfavorable criticism, while the committee does not believe him guilty of any frauds but intention, and that his subsequent speculative dealings in the shares of the company were not compatible with his diplomatic situation. The committee therefore recommend the adoption of a resolution declaring Mr. Schenck's action as ill advised, unfortunate and incompatible with the duties of his official position. The report went over.

WASHINGTON, May 26—Noon—Creswell is before the postoffice committee explaining matters.

The House resolution calling on the Secretary of War for the number of troops stationed in the Southern States, at what points and for what purposes, met with objection from the republican side and could not be entertained.

The House resolution empowering the chairman of the sub-committee of the New Orleans committee to administer oaths met with objection and was not entertained.

WASHINGTON, May 26—Night—HOUSE.—The bill for the relief of Tybee and Lucky was passed.

Patterson qualified as doorkeeper.

The President vetoed the bill for recording deeds, &c., in the District and the veto was referred to the judiciary committee.

The bill appropriating money for war claims allowed by the Commissioners of Claims was passed.

Luttrell introduced a resolution reciting articles from the Baltimore Gazette stating that three hundred thousand dollars had been expended by the Pacific coast to procure the passage of the Hawaiian treaty and directing the committee on ways and means to investigate the charge. Adopted.

A number of private bills were passed and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—The committee on appropriations reported the legislative appropriation bill with nearly all the new features put in it by the House amendment.

After an executive session and impeachment consideration without result the Senate adjourned.

Taft and Pierrepont have returned. Blaine has entirely recovered.

The indications are that the differences between the Senate and House on the appropriation bills will be very stubborn.

In addition to the iron clad oath there was an oath of secrecy as to the House affairs exacted from the new doorkeeper of Alabama.

Confirmation—Seligman & Bros., as financial agents of the United States at London.

WASHINGTON, May 27—Noon—A New York World special says testimony is about being taken which shows conclusively that redeemed Treasury notes ordered to be burned are still circulating.

The New York Sun publishes a letter dated Augusta, Me., Nov. 25th, 1870, from Jas. G. Blaine to Warren Fisher of Boston, offering for $25,000 to procure for Fisher the one hundred and ninety-second part of the entire purchase of the Northern Pacific railroad, including the land company's stock. After describing the prospective profits of the transaction Blaine says he cannot avail himself of the opportunity and following the first and best impulse offers it to Fisher. In the concluding paragraph Blaine says: "Keep my name quiet. Mention it to no one unless to Mr. Caldwell." The Sun also publishes Blaine's receipts to Fisher for $25,000 and an agreement to deliver as above. Failing to deliver after more than a year Aquila Adams, one of the pool for which Fisher acted, reclaimed from Blaine $5,000 of his interest and obtained it. The correspondence seems to have been furnished the Sun by Adams, a letter from whom is also published.

WASHINGTON, May 27—Night—SENATE—The entire day was occupied in the discussion of the impeachment jurisdiction.

HOUSE—Singleton, from the committee in conference on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, reported that the committee were unable to agree. The report was adopted.

The committee on printing reported a bill to reduce the expenses of advertising in the District of Columbia; passed.

The consideration of the bill to promote the efficiency and provide for a gradual reduction of the army was resumed. It reduces the cavalry force to eight and infantry to twelve regiments and abolishes the colored regiments. It merges the quartermaster and subsistance departments into one organization to be known as the department of supplies. There was no quorum on the preliminary vote, the republicans abstaining. Various propositions to secure debate were rejected and filibustering followed until adjournment.

The appropriations committee have made over one thousand amendments in the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill.

The committee to investigate the newspaper statement that Adams, clerk of the House, sold offices were discharged.

The Senate, in court, resolved by a vote of 28 to 21 to vote on the question of jurisdiction Monday.

The President has gone to Baltimore.

The evidence in the investigation of clerk Adams for selling offices amounts to nothing.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, May 27—Night—The Presbyterian general assembly closed its session to-day. The following delegates nominated by the special committee were unanimously elected to the Pan Presbyterian Council at Edinburg in 1877: Alabama, Rev. G. H. Webb, D. D., and Hon. W. P. Webb; Arkansas, Rev. T. R. Welsh, D. D., and John R. Hampton; Georgia, Rev. Donald Frasier and General A. J. Hansell; Kentucky, Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D., and James A. Mitchell Memphis, Rev. J. H. Rice, D. D., and Col. J. W. Clapp; Mississippi, Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., and W. R. Lyman; Mississippi, Rev. R. G. Brank, D.D., and John Phillips; Nashville, Rev. John H. Bryson and Dr. C. Gordon; North Carolina, Rev. James R. Wilson, D. D., and Judge David Schenck; South Carolina, Rev. J. B. Adger, D. D., and J. A. Smythe; Texas, Rev. Jno. W. Neil and James Lawling; Virginia, Rev. Moses D. Hodges and Col. J. T. L. Preston; at large, Judge Robert Rold, Rev. B. M. Smith, D. D., Rev. Allen Wright and Judge B. M. Estes. The committee to whom was referred resolutions from the Northern assembly in regard to fraternal relations reported the following which was unanimously adopted and telegraphed to Brooklyn:

"We already most cordially enter in fraternal relations with your body on any terms hon rable to both. As an explanation of what our feelings are we send the action taken on the answer to the overture from the St. Louis Presbytery, which is

"*Resolved*, That the action of the national conference approved by the assembly at St. Louis explains with sufficient clearness the position of our Church, but in as much as it is represented by the overture that misapprehension exists in the minds of some of our people as to the spirit of this action, in order to show our disposition to remain on our part real or seeming hinderance to friendly feeling the assembly explicitly declares that while concerning certain acts and deliverance of the Northern general assembly, no acts or deliverance of the Southern general assemblies are to be construed or admitted as impugning in any way the Christian character of the Northern general assembly or of the historical bodies of which it is the successor."

THE assembly selected New Orleans as the place of the next meeting and the time the third Thursday in May.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 27—NOON—The independent reform party met at Masonic Hall and endorsed the nominations of Cooper and Booth.

Herman Heish, of the defunct firm of Herman Heish & Co., has been arrested for smuggling a large amount of laces and corsets in 1874 and bailed in $15,000.

NEW YORK, May 27—Night—James Dodward was found with his throat cut. His wife's head was split with a hatchet; the result of attempted murder and suicide. Both were fatally wounded.

In the Presbyterian assembly Rev. Dr. Morris read the report of the delegation to London conference of 1875, composed of delegates from nearly every part of the world.

The resolution for the appointment of a special committee composed of the moderator, the stated and permanent clerks, the Rev. Dr. C. Brady, the Rev. Dr. Prime, the Rev. Dr. McCash, who should choose the delegates to represent this general assembly in the alliance question regarding Catholic baptism, after debate was referred to a committee of five to report at the next conference.

Bank Statement—Loans decrease $1,750,000; specie decrease $1,000,000; legal tenders increase $3,500,000; deposits increase $1,000,000; reserve increase $2,375,000.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27—Kellogg appointed Judge Campbell Judge of the Superior Court, who with a squad of metropolitan police, took possession of the court room. Judge Lynch arriving, he ordered the sheriff to put him in possession, and the sheriff obeyed. Campbell will appeal to the courts.

TEXAS.

BROWNSVILLE, May 27—Noon.—Escabedo remains at Matamoras. He has the report of the battle near Monterey, in which the revolutionists were defeated. Two vessels with reinforcements and provisions for Escabedo are off Bragos. All quiet along the border.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 27—Noon—A court circular announces that the Prince of Wales is suffering from inflammation of the veins of his legs and that he will be compelled to keep in the house for some days. One of the rumors circulating on the Stock Exchange says the attack is more serious than the announcement indicated.

Another rumor is to the effect that the Rothschilds are the sellers of consols to the amount of nearly £1,000,000, which transaction is supposed to be based on the knowledge that the political situation in Europe is likely to grow worse.

The dowager Duchess of Camaroon is dead.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, will shortly marry one of the daughters of the ex-King of Hanover.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 26—Noon—Official inquiry into the origin of the Salonica outrage shows that the American consul was absent when the Bulgarian girl arrived and his brother sheltered her one night. The investigation is still progressing.

GIBRALTAR, May 26—Noon—A German squadron consisting of four men-of-war passed here Thursdays night going eastward.

PARIS, May 26—Noon—The Figaro has been fined $100 for publishing two letters of Henri Rochefort. The government has taken fresh proceeding against Les Droits de l'Homme, Rochefort's journal.

COPENHAGEN, May 27—Night.—The Crown Prince of Denmark is sick. It is feared he and the King of Greece contracted fever in Rome.

LONDON, May 27—Night.—The stock market closed quieter but more flat. There is a large decrease in coal, iron and steel production.

The suit against Albert Grant and others to recover money obtained by fraudulent representation, by the Lisbon Steam Tramway Company, resulted in the disclosure that the money had been paid for insertions in the money articles of the Times, Standard, News and Telegraph. There are eighty suits of this kind of which this, for $3,000, is a test.

Caldwell County Convention.

This county held a convention in Lenoir on Monday, May 15th, to appoint delegates to the Congressional and State conventions. Dr. R. L. Beall was called to the chair, and J. M. Spainkour and J. A. Nutty secretaries.

On motion of B. M. Tuttle, the delegates appointed to attend the Congressional Convention at Old Fort on the 27th of July, were instructed to cast the vote of Caldwell county for Hon. R. B. Vance, their present efficient member in Congress, as the first choice of the convention.

On motion of W. H. Bower, Esq., the delegation were instructed, in the event of a failure to secure the nomination of Hon. R. B. Vance, to cast the vote of the county for Maj. A. C. Avery as the second choice.

Burrell Spinx, colored, was hung at Lebanon, Tenn., for the murder of Robert Hamilton a year ago.

[From the Raleigh Sentinel.]

General Thomas Person

Was born at Littleton, or Person's Ordinary, as it was then called, and died in November, 1799, at Mrs. Tom. Taylor's, his sister, in Franklin county, and was buried at Person ton, in Warren county, five miles from Littleton. He had two sisters, Mary, married to Geo. Little, and Martha, married to Major Thomas Taylor, and one brother, named William. Gen. Person was a surveyor, a large land and slave owner; his deeds covered 70,000 acres. He gave largely of lands to the University. He gave a plantation to Parson Micklejohn, near Goshen, in Granville, where he lived. The place given to Micklejohn is called to this day the Glebe. Parson Micklejohn preached in Hillsboro soon after the battle of Alamance, when six regulators were hung in sight of the court house. The old man is said to have dodged the truth on one occasion when his friend and patron, Gen. Person, was in prison bounds and boarding at the house with Micklejohn. He was asked if General Person had not left his prison bounds the night before. The answer was, "I supped and breakfasted with the General." The truth was, the General had ridden his fine gray mare that night all the way to Goshen and back to Hillsboro, after hiding his deeds and valuables in a brick kiln. He offered 20,000 acres of land to the University, if the trustees would agree to locate it at Goshen. Besides the land he gave $2,000 in silver to the University. He narrowly escaped assassination, being waylaid on the road between Hillsboro and Raleigh. This money was paid him in Hillsboro by his debtors at Faddis' hotel. The money was put in his gig box, and after some delay he started for Raleigh. A desperate character who knew the road he usually traveled to Raleigh, and knowing the large amount of money in his gig box, lay in ambush to take his life. There are two roads from Hillsboro to Raleigh. On this occasion the General concluded he would take the one not often traveled. It was a lucky choice, for the robber lay in ambush on the other. We have forgotten the name of this highwayman. He was subsequently hung in Tennessee, and under the gallows made the confession of his intention to murder and rob Gen. Person. Gen. Person was never married. He adopted Wm. Little, his sister's child, and father of Col. Geo. Little, at the age of two years. The day his nephew was of age he gave him a deed for 8,000 acres of land. He educated W. P. Little at Springs College, near Williamsboro, in Granville county, where Judge Williams lived and for whom Williamsboro is called. Sherwood Haywood, John Haywood, Robert Goodloe Harper and others were educated at this college. General Person was a Regulator and paid the penalty for his patriotism by laying for a season in Hillsboro jail. We have heard two stories connected with his imprisonment. One is that he escaped or bribed his guard and rode to Goshen and back on the same night, after hiding valuable papers in a brick kiln. The other story is from Judge Cameron, who said a messenger was hired and sent to Goshen to hide his papers. Chief Justice Henderson always spoke of Gen. Person with the fondest affection, and often declared he was one of nature's noblemen. Judge Henderson wrote Gen. Person's will, but the will was never found after his death. Notwithstanding the severe treatment Gen. Person received from King George, through Gov. Tryon in 1771, as a Regulator, he was again ready in 1775 to take up arms against the King, and peril, life and fortune in the cause. In 1781 when Cornwallis had retreated from North Carolina, Gen. Person entertained a whole Virginia regiment for several days at his Goshen home in Granville. Among the rations furnished were fifty beef cattle. He had at this time a hundred unbroken colts and horses. The Virginia regiment is said to have left Goshen well pleased with North Carolina hospitality. Oh, for one such man as Person to recuscitate the University.

LYNCH LAW IN ABBEVILLE.

The Murderers of the Harmons Sent to their Last Account.

Special Dispatch to the News and Courier.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., May 24—No crime that has occurred in this region for a long time past has created so deep excitement among the people as the brutal murder of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Harmon, which occurred a week ago, near the Edgefield line. The dead bodies, it will be remembered, were found in bed in the morning by a servant who went to awaken Mr. Harmon, and who had to break open the door to gain admission into the room. A bungling attempt had been made to burn the house in order to conceal the evidences of the crime, but it did not succeed. The murder at first was a complete mystery. But the instrument of the butchery, a club which was found upon the floor near the bed, supplied a clue which led to the detection of the murderers. The club, it seems, had been cut with a knife in which there was a gap. The knife was found in the possession of a negro, and this was the first link in a chain of evidence which eventually proved, beyond all doubt, the identity of the criminals. They were five in number, all colored men, their names being Larkin Holloway, Stephen Lake, Austin Davis, Marshall Perrin and Jeff. Settles. They were promptly arrested and committed to jail.

To-day they paid the awful penalty of their crime, the people having decided that the machinery of the law was too dilatory a mode of treating such wretches. There was no secrecy whatever in the manner of their execution. The prisoners were taken forcibly and in broad daylight from the custody of the sheriff and shot to death in the presence of three hundred citizens. The firing party was composed of no less than one hundred men, and the hundred shots put a speedy end to the guilty wretches. Holloway and Perrin were preachers.

Public Meeting in Jackson County

In pursuance to notice, a meeting of the democratic party of Jackson county convened at the court house on Wednesday, the 17th of May, 1876.

On motion of C. I. Love, J. R. Allison was called to the chair and L. C. Hall appointed secretary.

The following were among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the Hon. Z. B. Vance is the first choice of this county for the position of Governor, and Gen. W. R. Cox for that of Lieutenant Governor; and Hon. D. S. Reid and A. T. Davidson, Esq., our second choice for the same positions; and Edward Conigland for Attorney General, Dr. S. L. Love for Secretary of State, and Donald W. Bain for State Treasurer; for Congress, Hon James L. Robinson of Macon, and that Colonel James R. Love of Jackson (our present Senator) be placed on the electoral ticket for the State at large, or this district.

Resolved, That we heartily approve, and shall cordially support the amendments proposed to our State constitution by the late convention of North Carolina.

June Magazines.

The *Galaxy*, for June, is a very readable number. Among its best articles may be noted The Pre-Raphaelites in England, by Justin McCarthy, which is decidedly clever; Have We a National Character, by Thomas M. Anderson, and The Display of Washington Society, by Gail Hamilton, are timely. It contains also its usual poetry, fiction, driftwood and scientific miscellany. Published by Sheldon & Company, of New York.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE—The June number of the *Eclectic* is embellished with a fine portrait on steel of Matthew Arnold, which is accompanied in the letter press with a brief sketch of his life. The literary contents of this number are as follows: Modern Methods in Navigation and Astronomy; Norman MacLeod; First Days in Natal, by Lady Barker; Some Truth about Egypt; La Scala, the famous Opera House of Milan; The Old Stone Mason, by Frederick Locker; Professor Tyndall's Experiments on Spontaneous Generation; Mrs. Thrale, the friend of Dr. Johnson; Mysterious Sounds; A Holiday; Maxims and Reflections from the German of Goethe; Some Recent Observations on Antæ; Literary Impostures, Concealments and Mysteries; additional chapters of Mrs. Alexander's Her Dearest Foe; and copious editorial notes on home and foreign literature, science, and art.

Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond street, New York. Terms, $5 per year. Single numbers 45 cents.

Scribner's Monthly for June opens with Old Landmarks in Philadelphia; Beds and Tables, Pilgrims and Puritan. How America was Named, and Some Experiments in Co Operation are all readable articles. The fiction is interesting and the "bric a brac" very amusing. Published by Scribner & Co., of New York.

Wide Awake for June is wide awake. It opens with one of Sophie May's delightful stories, Bessie's Mishap, which has two fine illustrations; gives a lengthy paper concerning the Home of Mrs. Celia Thaxter," with a view of the cottage and two views of the cottage parlor; while Mrs. S. M. B Platt furnishes one of her finest poems, At Harper Anderson's Funeral. E. S. Glover, the artist, gives a readable account of the Hot Springs of the Yellowstone Region, with two illustrations. Edgar Fawcett has has a poem, Daisies. The sisters, Mrs. Clara Doty Bates and Mrs. Finley, poet and artist, contribute a fine piece of work, Late Violets. The Behaving Paper tells folks as well as little folks How to Sit, Stand and Walk. Casus Belli, by John Brownjohn, is a capital satire on the small causes of great wars. Pretty and Her Violin, The Cooking Club, Young Rick, Folly Frivolous, The Magic Carpet, Guess Work, make up a number lavish with its beauty and its varied entertainment.

THE VIRGINIA MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Success of the Conservative Party

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The returns of the elections which took place throughout the State show that Virginia is still conservative and the radical party is still on the wane.

Richmond holds her own nobly having on a light vote given Colonel W. C. Carrington a splendid majority for the mayoralty, Captain J. M. Tyler for city sergeant a still larger one, and the general ticket a vote almost unprecedented.

In Petersburg the conservatives turned out manfully, and the result is the confirmed redemption of the Cockade City, with the gallant Cameron as mayor, and a full list of conservative municipal officers.

Alexandria and Farmville have been carried over straight-out republican and other places over combinations of republicans and independents.

Despite the desperate efforts of the independants and radicals in Staunton the party held its own and the municipal ticket was elected by a fair majority.

The result is highly encouraging. Virginia still holds her place in the front rank of democratic States; party discipline is perfect; and the old commonwealth may be depended upon for a good account of herself in the great national contest in November next.

Condition of Vicksburg.

The cut off at Vicksburg appears to have had the effect of alarming the citizens of that city. The Herald admits that the river is gone, and that the only hope for a current past the city is in changing the channel of the Yazoo river, so as to bring it down through Chickasaw Bayou, and thence by canal in front of the city to the Mississippi. The Herald thinks that can be accomplished at a cost of about $200,000, and adds:

The main volume of the Yazoo could be diverted through the bayou, thence into Fish Lake, and finally into the Mississippi river at the National Cemetery, by means of a breakwater at Yazoo, by cleaning and deepening the bayou, and by the cutting of a canal from the southern end of Fish lake to the Mississippi.

The effect of the plan proposed would be to keep open a channel in the Mississippi from the National Cemetery along the river border of the whole city; and should this be practicable the dangerous influence at the cut-off will not only be avoided, but we should be brought into closer and more direct communication with the rich and populous Yazoo basin, upon which Vicksburg mainly relies for her support.

General Matters at the National Capital.

Special Telegram to the Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, May 2

The Union Pacific and Central Pacific railways have given an intimation to the House judiciary committee that they will accept the bill lately reported by the committee, providing for a sinking fund to reimburse the United States for payments of interest and extinguish principal of subsidy bonds. They have asked for the bill not to be brought before the House till they can hear from California, where the principal managers of the Central Pacific reside.

Secretary Fish informed Mr. Phillip Roach of San Francisco that he was opposed to the Burlingame treaty, under which the present Chinese immigration is defended, and suggested a mode of action by Congress to regulate the evil.

The Senate sub-committee on commerce will report the steamboat bill on Thursday next to the full committee, and there is a prospect of a favorable action.

Black Lead Found.

We received a call this week from Mr. David E. Warlick, of Jacob's Fork township, this county, who brought some fine specimens of black lead. This mineral was found on his farm and seemed to bear indications of a good quality. It was merely outcroppings, or surface specimens, Mr. Warlick having never explored the mine to ascertain the extent; but judging from these surface indications it will doubtless prove to be a valuable mine.—*Piedmont Press.*

RATE OF ADVERTISING.

One Square one week.....$1 00
One Square two weeks.....1 50
One Square one month.....2 50
One Square six months.....10 00
Additional Squares at proportional rates.
One Square is equal to TEN SOLID LINES advertising type.
Cash invariably in advance.

LOOK FOR THE X MARK: Subscribers finding a blue mark across this notice will understand that their subscription will expire in a few days and they are respectfully requested to renew without delay. A red mark denotes that their subscription has already expired, and unless we hear from them immediately, we will be compelled to discontinue the paper.

The residence of Col. J. W. Branch of Cincinnati was yesterday robbed of $3,000 in bonds by a man who called the Colonel's daughter to the door and threw snuff in her eyes.

The company which left Lincoln, Neb., a month ago, known as Colonel Stone's squad, was attacked by Indians and 11 out of 22 of the company's party were killed.

Regulate the Bodily Functions.

This advice should be especially heeded by those who suffer from an irregular habit of body or disorders of the bladder or kidneys. Inactivity of the bowels, or of the urinary organs, is speedily rectified by that wholesome aperient and sterling invigorative diuretic, Hostetter's Stomach

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1876.

THE AMENDMENTS—HOW TO PREVENT FRAUD AT THE BALLOT BOX.

The fifth article of the Constitution, that which relates to revenue and taxation, being left unchanged by the Convention we proceed to consider the sixth article or that which relates to suffrage and elegibility to office.

It is needless to tell any sane sensible man that, in a country in which governments rise and fall according to the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box, it is of prime importance that fraudulent voting shall be prevented. Freedom of elections and the purity of the ballot box are absolutely essential to the long continued existence of a democratic government and this is what the amendment to this article of the Constitution seeks to secure. There are two parts to this amendment, the first requires a residence of ninety days in the county to enable a man to vote, instead of thirty as the law now stands. The second prohibits any man from voting who shall have hereafter commit any infamous crime and who shall be convicted thereof.

The first change, that which requires ninety days residence in a county before a man can vote, instead of thirty as heretofore, was proposed to prevent what in these latter days is known as "colonizing." Not one election we venture to say has been held since the imposition of the Canby Constitution in which there has not been more or less "colonizing" done by the Radical party. In 1872 negroes were brought as far as from Washington City to vote the Radical ticket in North Carolina. Nor was there any thing to prevent them coming from South Carolina and Virginia for the same purpose. Nor was this particular kind of fraudulent voting confined to persons imported from other States. In closely contested counties the common practice has been to introduce negroes just before the election from counties in which there were large negro majorities, register them and vote them. This is especially easy along the lines of the various railways in the State, but that it has not been confined to them alone, the county of Pitt is a notable and well known example. The evil was a great and a grievous one. It was to this cause that our friends attribute the loss of the county of Mecklenburg in the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention last year. And we all remember the answer of the poor ignorant negro a few years ago in this city, who, when asked by the poll holders where he had voted the year previous, openly said that "in the morning he had voted at Northwest and in the evening he had voted in the first ward," the first ward being in New Hanover county and Northwest precinct being in Brunswick county. It was to protect the ballot box from fraud of this character that the proposed amendments require a residency of ninety days. No man familiar with the history of elections in North Carolina since 1868 can truthfully say the change was not needed. Yet only one Radical member could be induced to vote for the proposed change.

The other change simply prevents the vicious and other felons convicted of infamous crimes hereafter committed from exercising the right of suffrage. That such creatures as these are unfit to have any voice in the control of the government under which honest men are to live would seem to be a plain proposition. As the law now stands the pickpocket and the house-breaker, the forger and the perjurer, can kill the votes of the best, purest, most honest and most intelligent men in the whole state. Such ought not to be the law and yet of the fifty-nine Radical members of the Convention only five could be found with courage enough to say, by their votes, that convicted thieves and pickpockets and forgers and perjurers and barn-burners ought not to go to the polls with honest men. It speaks badly for a party that its leaders are thus afraid to make any distinction between rogues and honest men at the ballot-box.

IS IT WAR?

Is there to be war on the Eastern question? If not, what means the sending of a British fleet into the Mediterranean? The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that there is every reason to believe that Gortschakoff, Bismarck and Andrassy understand perfectly well that England is content to take Egypt as her share of the inevitable partition of Turkey and let the other powers do as they please. England has partly gotten over her anxiety about the Bosphorus. She has loaned Turkey nearly one billion of hard cash, which that Government cannot pay. When Germany, Austria and Russia enter upon their new possessions, England will quietly lay her hand on Egypt and call her Turkish debt square. This is the aspect of affairs now, although a voice is heard occasionally in the English Parliament declaring that "England cannot afford to let Turkey alone."

A special dispatch from Washington says: Senator Jones of Florida electrified the Senate on Friday last. His speech is conceded to be the most brilliant and exhaustive argument yet made on the question of jurisdiction. It was not so concise and logical as Senator Eaton's, with whom he sided in fighting against the right of jurisdiction; but it was more exhaustive in its research, more convincing in its citation of authorities and as eloquently delivered as any that have preceded it. The strength of the arguments of Senators Eaton, Jones and Conkling has forced the advocates of the right of jurisdiction to reply, and the day of the final vote is still in the uncertain future.

The New York *World* has interviewed two prominent Brooklyn politicians on the Tilden question. General Slocum thinks Tilden is weaker to-day than when elected Governor, and does not favor his Presidential aspirations. Mr. Jacobs thinks Governor Tilden is the strongest man for the position and does favor his nomination most heartily. Next

MAJOR JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD—OUR CHOICE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

From the Raleigh News.

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.

By a comment upon an article in the *News* which appeared some time since, but which, through absence, has only lately come to our notice, we find that our esteemed cotemporary of the Wilmington JOURNAL has taken issue with us upon a point which admits of most damaging use. The JOURNAL feels, we are sure, as much as we do the danger of the revival of the old party issues which before the war kept the whites of the South in a state of antagonism. It recognizes, as we do, the good sense, now, of keeping them in harmonious union. When, therefore, the JOURNAL deprecates the use of expressions by us as "likely to offend the feelings and the prejudices of the many thousands of the good and true men in North Carolina," we are sure he altogether misapprehends our position. We are unqualified in our condemnation of the two-thirds rule. That we do not and cannot retract. It was a late resort of party strategy, coming into use only as late as 1840, making conventions the slaughter house of political aspirations and reputations, and henceforth, after their adoption, nominations in their results the least reliable of human calculations. We look back upon their evils with unmixed condemnation. We recall their good with very faint endorsement of any benefit to have been accomplished by them.

Let our friend of the JOURNAL come up to the point that we have reached, that the action of the parties, a really new while essentially the old departure has been reached, and that in the campaign of 1876 we ought to start where our fathers of 1796 began a career of virtuous republican tactics only broken in upon in 1840.

REMARKS.

It was because the JOURNAL realized to the fullest extent the damage of reviving old party issues and the good sense of harmonious union in the coming and all other campaigns that it called attention of the *News* to the language it used in expressing its opposition to the two-thirds rule. We do not ask the *News* to retract its opposition but only to be careful in its language in view of "the danger of the revival of the old party issues." While we are quite sure that our esteemed cotemporary intended to give no offence, and so said, we are equally sure that its language was calculated to have a bad effect.

Precisely what the *News* means by saying in this connection, "that in the campaign of 1876 we ought to start where our fathers of 1796 began a career of virtuous republican tactics only broken in upon in 1840"—we are not quite sure we understand. We certainly see nothing that is not "virtuous tactics" in the two-thirds rule.

ANOTHER DOUBTING THOMAS!

The Washington City *Republican* says:

There is a strong feeling among Southern Republicans, generally, in favor of the nomination of Judge Settle of North Carolina to be the Republican candidate for Vice President. There is good authority for the statement that Judge Settle would not accept the nomination if it should be tendered to him. He believes that no man who fought under the Confederate flag should be entrusted with such high honors and duties as those which attach to the office of Vice President.

And so Thomas, the Judge, surnamed Settle, is afraid to trust himself! Does he believe upon the principle of "once a captive always a captive"—that once a traitor always a traitor? His Honor was a traitor once, so he himself declared in open convention, and now the *Republican* says he thinks he is not to be *trusted*. Traitor Tom and trusty Tom are two different individuals! Traitor Tom cannot be trusted to be Vice President but almost anything is good enough to be a Judge of the North Carolina Supreme Court! Traitor Tom will do very well there according to Radical doctrine but it must be Trusty Tom who likes high Federal office. We rather think Traitor Tom will find ere long that the people of North Carolina are of the opinion that he is not to be trusted with the high office—either State or Federal. Men who confess and call themselves traitors have not a good odor for North Carolina nostrils.

RADICAL PLOTTERS ALARMED.

It would appear that the parties concerned in Grant's *coup d'etat*, which for the past few days has been the all absorbing sensation in political circles, are becoming alarmed at their own audacity. A Washington special says: "Senator Conkling, in conversation on Friday afternoon, denied, as was to be expected, that the recent nominations were in his interest. He said that the statements to that effect were a lie, but, he admitted, a very plausable lie. He said that Senator Morton was satisfied that he (Conkling) had nothing to do with the matter. In fact, said Mr. Conkling, the only man outside who knew anything about it was George W. Childs. It is verry apparent that the comments made on the nominations, or rather the manner in which they were 'set up,' has not been altogether agreeable to the parties concerned. This, added to the remarkable score for Blaine in the recent Republican conventions, has increased the demoralization to such an extent that it is now whispered that Mr. Don Cameron hesitates to accept."

DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

ROOMS OF DEMOCRATIC-CONSERVATIVE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Raleigh, N. C., May 24th, 1876.

In pursuance of the call of the State Democratic-Conservative Executive Committee, delegates to the State Convention will meet in Metropolitan hall, in this city, on the 14th of June at 12 M.

By arrangement with the various railroad companies in the State, with the exception of the W. & W. R. R. Company, which declines any reduction, delegates will be permitted to return free upon producing a certificate from the Secretary of the Convention that they paid full first-class fare in coming to the same.

W. R. COX, Chairman.

There must be an end of all this contention about our constitution and the government it imposes on us if we would have time to attend to our material interests. If the proposed amendments shall be ratified there will be no need for any further contention. The people can then do whatever they wish without any exciting campaign about a constitutional convention. Every thing can then be done with their consent and nothing can be done without their consent. Let us have the amendments and that will let us have peace.

Concerning the general commercial and industrial depression, the London *Times* of the 9th instant says: "Looking to the world as our customers, we must be content to endure some anxiety at a period when all commercial nations are suffering. That we can bear such an ordeal without panic is the best proof of our commercial ability. We await quietly the period when the effects of overtrading and reckless speculation will have passed away, and if we must meanwhile make some sacrifices, both capitalists and workmen will have learnt some valuable lessons. The owners of capital will feel that a too eager pursuit of immediate profits may place them at a serious disadvantage, the work people will perceive that their prosperity does not depend on their making hard bargains with their masters, but economic laws to which their employers are as much subject as the men they employ."

DOM PEDRO DISCUSSING YELLOW FEVER.

In New Orleans on Thursday Dom Pedro had a long interview with the physicians of the Board of Health of that city on the subject of the yellow fever and the best means of preventing the spread of that fearful epidemic. Dr. Sôuza Foutes represented the Brazilian medical body in the conference. The accepted idea was that a perfect system of quarantine could prevent the introduction of the infection, but that in practice it was found impossible to put quarantine regulations sufficiently stringent into operation. The New Orleans doctors attribute the comparative freedom enjoyed by the city from this scourge of the tropics to the improved quarantine regulations of the port.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, in an article on the general amnesty in France and at home, says that the delay in granting universal amnesty is beyond its comprehension. It rests on no national basis whatever. "There is not a living soul at the South," observes the *Journal*, "who meditates disturbing the general tranquility, even in his wildest dreams. Every man who has been reclothed with citizenship has made himself thenceforth a staunch upholder of the Federal power; and there is no reason to believe that there will be one exception to that rule. Everything is to be gained and nothing feared from the broadest exercise of the virtue of pardon. For its longer postponement there is not even the poor excuse of political expediency. All parties would derive strength from it. Why, then, is general amnesty not declared? It would be shameful if Congress should let the Fourth of July of the centennial year go by and this act of mercy, justice and good policy remain undone."

There seems to be some doubt in Republican quarters whether that venerable and successful peddler, Mr. Simon Cameron, can deliver the goods he has sold. The Baltimore *American* says: "Senator Cameron has great power in Pennsylvania politics, is noted for the fidelity with which he carries out his political promises, and the unit rule which was imposed upon the Pennsylvania delegation by the State Convention will perhaps favor such a movement; and yet we doubt the possibility of carrying it out. Mr. Conkling has absolutely no strength in Pennsyvania; indeed he has been regarded with positive disfavor by the Republicans of that State; and though the task of bringing the delegation to vote for him after the withdrawal of Hartranft may be within the possibilities, yet it Mr. Cameron has undertaken it we think he will find it most difficult of accomplishment."

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the millionaire, and Daniel Drew, the ex-millionaire, are both fast sinking into their last repose. A. T. Stewart has gone, and Astor perished from the face of the earth; such has been the mortality among the wealthy this year. They could not carry their property with them to heaven; and all their wealth could not purchase an hour of life—and ever so many things of the same kind. The moral of which is: never be a millionaire. Avoid being a millionaire at all hazards. A large number of persons have always made it a point to observe this precept, and we know of no good advice so easily kept. The true way, is to lay up treasure in heaven, as Daniel Drew did, by endowing a theological seminary with an unsecured note. That is a treasure which neither moth nor rust can corrupt.

The idea is slowly making its way through their heads. The correspondent of the New York *Times* at the National capital, reporting the comments on this Cabinet walk-around, mentions that several of the "best known Republicans" have been provoked to unusual plainness of speech. They do not hesitate to say strongly that, unless the nomination at Cincinnati is such as to draw a sharp line between things present and things future, politically, the people will see that the change they demand is brought about by the election of the St. Louis candidate." There will be more of this sort of talk before there is less. It has the true inwardness of the situation in it.

A noticeable feature of the steamship departures from New York is the large number of passengers going out, especially in the steerage. The applications for passage weeks ahead are so numerous at some of the company offices that they may have to take into consideration the expediency of putting on the extra steamers which were withdrawn early in the season, in consequence of a falling off in business. This is altogether contrary to the anticipations touching the volume of this summer's travel to Europe, which generally prevailed awhile ago.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Express* says that although General Hancock is known to be a pure, chivalrous gentleman, with far sounder principles of statesmanship than the other generals of the army who have exercised civil in connection with military functions, it is thought, however, that the wish of the people for an entire severance of the civil government from army influences and army associations is so strong as to preclude the nomination of Hancock at this time.

The *Southern Presbyterian* furnishes some instructive figures showing the comparative cost of certain "unnecessaries," from which it appears that the country pays $70,000,000 annually for dogs, $619,000,000 for tobacco and $2,200,000,000 for intoxicating liquors. The figures are given for the purpose of contrasting the respective items with the sum annually paid in salaries to ministers of the gospel, which is given at $6,000,000 only.

A Newspaper for Sale.

The *Albemarle Times* is offered for sale at $1,200, and no less will buy it. The paper is in a flourishing condition, has a fine job office and is the only paper published in that district. The only cause for the proposed sale is that P. H. Winston, Jr., Esq., the senior editor, has resolved to devote himself exclusively to the practice of the law.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.

The number of visitors to the Exhibition has not so far come up to the expectations of the least sanguine of those immediately interested in it, but they are keeping up their cheerfulness and courage remarkably well drawing hopeful auguries from the smallest increase of daily attendance, ever ready with an excuse for a "poor day" while the statisticians have been showing by figures that the paying attendance so far has been nearly treble that of Vienna during the first eighteen days of her Exposition.

The daily expenses of the show are, it is said, about $15,000 while the daily receipts since May 10th have not averaged one half that sum. The country has about $8,000,000 invested in the Exhibition, and, in order to make it pay, the net receipts must average about $50,000 daily; there can be no reasonable hope, even among the most hopeful, that the daily net receipts will average one fifth of that sum. Indeed it is now generally admitted that the exposition in a merely pecuniary sense will not pay but it is being improved daily both in extent and beauty as well as in systematization and arrangement for the comfort of visitors. It is still a new machine, with jars and imperfections here and there, but enough may now be seen to warrant the assurance that it will pay in a higher sense than money. Two very desirable ends to be attained are the reduction of the admission fee to twenty-five cents, and such concessions from the various railroads as will place the Exposition within reach of the largest possible number. It is not of the supremest importance that men and women of taste and leisure should come here, they have refined pleasures in books, pictures and travel; but there is a less wealthy class that cannot appreciate books and pictures, but to whom this exposition will address itself with the light of a revelation, supplying, in a degree, the want of travel and culture. I am not so insane as to suppose that it can be made possible for all or even one-fourth of the men, women and children of America to enjoy this cosmos, but I cannot help urging that it be placed within the reach of the largest possible number to enjoy and transmit. The advantages to be derived from a great natural, industrial and artistic representation, an illustrated pantology, like this, are not of course attained in immediate spectacular enjoyment; the reductions suggested would place the exhibition within reach of many children in the public schools in Philadelphia and the surrounding towns, and while some of the children would doubtless find less immediate pleasure in the display, than in a monkey show, the impressions that others would carry away with them would be invaluable in after life.

It is encouraging to know that some of the city restaurants, boarding houses and hotels have reduced their rates so that living in Philadelphia is now but little more expensive than in other cities. There are places where pretty good rooms and board can be obtained for ten dollars per week, but it requires time to find them, many houses ask that much for a room without board. The are very sociable here in Philadelphia, very much disposed to put five or six men into one room. Their object is not to promote "brotherly love" but to get a dollar apiece per night from them. The charges of the restaurants on the grounds were for the first few days enormously high, but the proprietors were called to account by the centennial managers and compelled to scale their prices which are now within reasonable bounds. A majority of the visitors seem to be independent of the eating houses; they bring their luncheons with them and may be seen about noon improvising picnics in the numerous suitable places about the buildings and grounds.

On entering the enclosure the visitor who follows the directions of the "Visitors' Guide" of Lippincott & Co. (as you value your money, buy no other) will first get into a car on the narrow gauge railroad, and make a tour of the entire grounds in about twenty minutes at a cost of five cents. By this ride an excellent general idea of the grounds and location of the buildings will be obtained and the visitor will be prepared for a more careful and systematic inspection of the exhibits in the various buildings. There he must see for himself. I am daily impressed by all I see, read, or attempt to write, of the inadequacy and folly of the effort to portray this stupendous show, or any part of it, by mere word sketches. It is impossible to present a picture worth reading or retained in this way. Most readers have little patience with what Carlyle calls literary flirtations with Dame Nature, such as descriptions of storms, sunsets, landscapes, etc., but flirtation with Dame Nature is more tolerable than flirtation with Damsel Art. A description of Mont Blanc or Niagara may not fall utterly flat, for almost every reader is acquainted with mountains, and it is to be hoped with water also. He is therefore assisted by a standard of comparison, and when Bayard Taylor or Walter Scott writes about them, he obtains as correct an impression as the student obtained of Shakspeare when he read the sentence: "The bard of Avon is a great spirit and moves majestically along."

But to say nothing of the uninteresting reading, it would be as tedious as counting the sands of the sea, to attempt to write minutely about the metals, furs, filigree specimens, and wax groups representing folk-life in the Swedish department; the curious mixture of the exquisite and grotesque seen in the armamentation of the Japanese bronzes, cloths, screens and carvings; the antiquities in the Egyptian section; and the imposing exhibit of the natural products of Australasia. These cannot be treated minutely and in detail, short of the labor of a Humboldt and the scope of Cosmos. He will succeed best who attempts only to prevent salient features; this your correspondent will try to do when his impressions are more mature, in a week or two, perhaps. C. A. S.

A Remarkable Egg Story.

Mr. A. D. Warren, of this city, has a remarkable production in the egg line, which is attracting much attention and causing considerable discussion. Mr. Warren is a well known poultry fancier, and his game bantams have attracted a great deal of attention. A day or two since he noticed that one of his hens was in trouble, she having the appearance of having had an egg broken in her. She was accordingly killed and opened, when a perfectly formed egg, as large as a goose egg, was discovered. This upon being put in the scales was found to weigh four and three ounces. The egg was then blown, and after the white and yolk had been forced out it was found that inside was a second perfectly formed egg, which was also blown, and found to contain a yolk and white in their proper proportions. The only difference between the outer shell and the shell of an ordinary egg is that it is exceedingly brittle, and has to be handled with the utmost care to prevent its breaking. The hen was but two years old, and weighed before the egg was removed two and one-half pounds.

We learn that J. V. Ryan was not arrested at the instance of the Piedmont & Arlington Insurance Company, but at the instance of a Mr. Stafford, a policy holder in the Continental Life Insurance Company. Ryan had obtained a note from Stafford for which he gave him no insurance. The matter was compromised by Ryan's giving his watch and chain to Mr. Stafford.—*Raleigh News.*

GRANT'S COUP D'ETAT.

What is Thought of it at Washington and Elsewhere—A Dead Thrust at Blaine, of Maine.

Washington Special to the New York Herald, May 28.

The plan of campaign developed or unmasked to-day is an undoubtedly strong one. It evidently means to secure to Mr. Conkling, at the opening of the Cincinnati convention, the votes of New York, Pennsylvania, and all, or nearly all, of the Southern States. The expectation, probably, is to secure all except Kentucky, which will go to Mr. Bristow, and Delaware, which has but six votes. If this plan is successful, Mr. Conkling would thus have 334 votes to begin with, besides the scattering votes from other States, and there would be little doubt of his nomination. Of course, these votes would not appear on the first ballot, as probably a considerable part of the South will want to give Mr. Morton and Mr. Blaine a complimentary vote.

The influence of the President's wishes, wherever he makes them positively known among the Southern Republicans, is very strong—enough in most cases to overcome their preferences for any other candidate. There is no doubt that Gen. Grant himself is the first choice of all or nearly all of the colored republican leaders in the South, and of many of the whites as well. Naturally these defer to his wishes, if he chooses to make them known. Moreover, he knows how to use his Southern patronage to secure the predominance of his wishes, as in the appointment just made of Mayor to be Marshal in Alabama, which insures Senator Spencer's zealous support to Mr. Conkling in the convention, while it gives the cold shoulder to the honest part of the Republican party in Alabama, and treats them as rebels against the regular party organization.

Philadelphia Times.

Blaine is the Cæsar of the conspiracy, and the keen political death thrust was aimed at him with pitiless purpose. For several weeks past Blaine has been making rapid strides toward the Cincinnati nomination, and Grant would crucify him for the plaudits which the nation accords him. Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey have just wheeled into the Blaine column in the utter contempt of the power at the capital. Pennsylvania was trembling in the balance between Blaine and the next prominent candidate, and J. Don Cameron was the ass between the bundles of hay who did not know which way to nibble. Grant met him in his vexed mood and brought gifts, not in the blossom of hope, but in the ripened fruit and the heir of the Cameron dynasty took the war portfolio with Conkling orders, and will harangue the multitude in the Cincinnati market place over the body of the betrayed and murdered Blaine by the reaction against the Pro-idential trade. But Blaine will fall with the pillars that have supported the high contracting parties, while parting the raiment of Republicanism Cameron will fail to nominate Conkling, but he will have his Cabinet chair secure for a year; will go into history as a Minister of State, and he will not pause to weep over the piles of slain behind him. That there will be disappointments bitter, deep and lasting, in the attempted execution of the programme, will be but history repeating itself. But the chief jockeys will attain their foremost bout, and Conkling will be ground to powder.

From the Philadelphia American.

There seems to be almost universal belief in the opinion expressed by us yesterday that President Grant looked upon the appointment of Mr. Don Cameron as a long stride in the direction of Mr. Conkling's success at Cincinnati. On all sides the personal fitness of Mr. Cameron seems to be conceded, except, perhaps in one or two such papers as the New York Tribune, whose vile abuse of the Senator from Pennsylvania includes all of his name in the denunciation. With some knowledge of the temper of this State we can assert pretty positively that neither the President, Mr. Cameron nor any one else can carry the vote of Pennsylvania in such direct contradiction of the wishes of the people as would be the case were it to be cast for Mr. Conkling. That Mr. Cameron himself has any such idea we know of no warrant for asserting, and it is injustice to him, as it is to the delegation, wrongly supposed to be subject to his will, that he should be accused of having made a bargain he knows he could not fulfill. If the Senator from New York counts upon the support of Pennsylvania he relies upon a broken reed. We don't want him, and he can't get us.

PIPER, THE MURDERER.

Another Statement From the Culprit Confirming the Truth of His Former Confession of Several Murders—His Motive for the Crimes.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

BOSTON, May 26.

Piper, who was hanged to-day for the murder of little Mable Young, made a final statement before his death, showing conclusively that his confession of the different murders of Mable Young, and the domestic Bridget Landregan and the assault on Mary Tyner was altogether true. He says he committed the assault on the Tyner girl with a plumber's hammer, which he had got from the Warren avenue church, in which he was sexton, and that after the deed he washed it and scraped the blood spots with a penknife, and that he buried it in the cellar of the church. He made a diagram of the place where he buried it, and officers went to the spot and found the hammer with blood spots on it and the marks of the penknife. He says that he had spent the night with the girl, and to get back the money he had paid her he beat her with the hammer as she was sleeping, stole the money and jumped out of the window. Mabel Young, he says, he enticed into the belfry tower for a foul purpose, and, the child struggling and crying out, he struck her on the head with the bat and left her as he previously described in his confession. The woman Landregan he murdered that she might not tell on him. Piper didn't make confessional of additional crimes on the night before his execution to his spiritual adviser, as had been rumored. He however had a long conference with his friend, Rev. Dr. Eddy, and in this declared that he had told the whole truth. His remains were buried to-night privately from his parents' residence in Mount Hope Cemetery.

Purgatory on Earth.

Gold Hill (Nev) News.

In one of the sulphur mines near Steamboat Springs a number of Chinamen are employed. The mine is situated at the foot of a hill about a mile from Steamboat. Two perpendicular cuts are made into the hill so that they converge at a given point. These are made for ventilation and are kept open to permit the heat to escape. At the end of these cuts they have a face twenty feet high. The sulphur begins within seven feet of the top, and continues in rich layers all the way down, intermingled with sand and other formations. At this point the heat is very great. The other day while working one of the Chinamen struck his pick through into a fissure, when a column of blue flame shot up to the distance of thirty feet filling the atmosphere with a villainous stench, and making it so terribly hot that the Mongolian, dropping his pick, rushed from the place, followed by his frightened companions. It was some time before they could be induced to resume their work.

Mr. Bloss, an editor on the Cincinnati Enquirer, was struck by an engine and killed. He had been 22 years on the Enquirer.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Joseph Dickson Pearsall.

It is a sad event in our life when it becomes our painful duty to record the death of one of our best men and most exemplary citizens.

The subject of this notice, Dr. J. D. Pearsall, was a native of Duplin county and born in 1830. At an early age he commenced the study of medicine and graduated with distinction at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia.

As an immediate friend and medical adviser of the deceased, we feel peculiarly prepared to speak in regard to him. He was a man of extraordinary promise. To the instincts of a gentleman he had added (though never publicly professed) the graces of a Christian. Gentle and refined by nature he had cultivated the loveliest traits of human character. In his younger days an enthusiast in the study of medicine he had diligently prepared himself for a career of usefulness and honor as a physician, and but for his physical disability would have made himself an ornament to his profession and an honor to his county.

Dr. Pearsall in all the relations of life—as husband, father, brother and citizen—sustained an unblemished and spotless character, and here at his adopted home in Sampson county, he won by his gentle and sympathetic manners the affectionate regards of the people and acquired for himself "troops of friends." He had suffered for many years with that great enemy to the human race "phthisic pulmonalis," and though for sometime aware of his approaching dissolution, he bore his affliction with the utmost resignation, fortitude and faith, and his last hours were peaceful and calm.

He died at his late residence in Sampson county, on Thursday, 28th day of April, A. D., 1876. No purer or nobler, or brighter spirit ever returned to the God who gave it being.

It, however, must afford his bereaved relations and friends intense satisfaction to know that there were kind hearts and gentle hands and prayerful tongues around him, and that the tears shed upon his bier were those of trust, friendship and deepest sorrow. And we regard his death not only a great loss to his family and friends who knew his kindness of heart and many social virtues, but also to the community at large, who feel the need of his influence and counsel in all matters pertaining to the welfare and prosperity of our entire section of country.

His funeral was preached by the Rev. B. F. Marable and his remains followed to the grave by a large procession of sorrowing relatives and sympathizing friends, and there in that beautiful and lovely resting place of the dead, the Masonic fraternity bestowed their last sad rites upon the body of their departed and lamented brother. W. C. W.

Sampson Co., N. C., April 14.

Hancock Again.

From the Norfolk Landmark.

The New York *Herald* is very pronounced in favor of Mr. Conkling, who seems to have the nomination of his party opened to him, and for this reason when we find our metropolitan cotemporary deprecating the nomination of a "soldier," we look upon its declaration with a keen scrutiny. Here is what it says:

"General Hancock is one of the few soldiers to whose duty it fell on certain conspicuous occasions to draw the line between the obligations of his position as a soldier and his obligations as a citizen to the law, and he drew it always with such a just discretion, he tempered the case so happily without delinquency on either side, as to earn for himself an immortal and peculiar honor. And yet we do not believe that the people wish to make him President. George Washington was the only soldier President we ever had who was a success, and his success was not in any sense due to the attributes that made him a commander. All the men who have been made Presidents since because they were soldiers are landmarks of calamity in our history, and the last experiment is so disastrous in this particular that the country cannot forget it or recover courage to try another soldier in a very great while. It is not to be said that General Hancock might be or would be a repetition of our bad fortune, but only that the distaste for military Presidents that Grant has given puts aside the claims of all soldiers, however good."

Translated into plain English this means that the Herald forsees the revival of sectional animosities, and in the interests of Mr. Conkling is trying to kill off Hancock with cheap rhetoric against soldiers. Let us be instructed by this, and let us remember at St. Louis that when the sections (East and West) are at war over men and currency, that then the South can plant a centennial olive branch by bringing forward W. S. Hancock, the American, the National man, against whom no one can make a charge without the certainty of defeat.

The Suffolk Crackmen—Two More of the Burglars Captured.

The great absorbing topic in Suffolk on Saturday was the midnight fight between town Sergeant Emmett Chandler and posse, and the gang of burglars. Nothing whatever developed itself subsequently to indicate the whereabouts of the gang, or the direction taken by them when they escaped from the town after their bloody nocturnal fight with the sheriff at the depot. The lips of the captured burglar was closed to all questioning. On Sunday morning the excitement culminated in one-half the town, white and black, turning out to the number of over two hundred persons, to scour the country around and search for the hiding place of the body of cracksmen. Near Magnolia station, fourteen miles from Portsmouth, the hunting party came upon a suspicious tent in the swamp, and at once surrounded it. Two flashily dressed strangers, apparently German Jews, were made prisoners, and in the tent was found a quantity of fine burglars' tools, including an apparatus for pumping chloroform through rubber hose and a package of Greek fire. The men and their paraphernalia were taken in custody and carried to Suffolk, and committed to the town jail for examination. They, like the fellow first captured, refused to give their names, or any information, except that they were tramps from the South. It is said there can hardly be any doubt but that these two men were a part of the gang that raided on Suffolk on Friday night, and were prevented from cracking a bank vault through the vigilance of Sergeant Chandler. Yesterday morning Mayor Whitehead of Norfolk received a dispatch from the Mayor of Suffolk requesting that one of the smartest detectives in the city be sent to assist in the capture of the remainder of the gang of burglars. By order of the Mayor, Constable John H. Pumphrey went up yesterday afternoon.—*Portsmouth Enterprise, May 29.*

"Dyed" Before His Time.

Mr. J. Randolph Tucker, the "Constitutionalist" of the House, whose frosted front has heretofore given him rather a patriarchal appearance, and has hidden the mischievous merry workings of the kindliest of faces, has undergone a metamorphose, and his most intimate associates have to look twice before recognizing an old friend in the now almost beardless youth, as he majestically walks the aisle, pluming himself upon his rejuvenation, and were it not known that he is already united to one of the loveliest of the fair sex, some people would be uncharitable enough to accuse him of "taking notice."—*Alexandria Gazette.*

A Mormon bishop (Roundy) was drowned Friday while crossing the Colorado river. He was emigrating to Colorado.

Republican Economy.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

The action of the Senate and its committees during the present session of Congress shows how utterly hopeless it is to expect any measure of economy or retrenchment at the hands of the party in power. Professing to be in favor of saving the public money's embodying that high-sounding declaration in all its platforms, national and state, as soon as the election is over it goes on adding to the burdens of the people, increasing the army of office-holders and swelling the expenses of the government. The cost of governing the country was never so great as it is at present. It is three or four times as large as it was fifteen years ago; the United States have to-day more officials than three or four of the largest countries in Europe put together; the mere names and occupations of its servants make a volume of four or five hundred closely printed pages. Since the Democratic party came into power in the House it has been endeavoring to cut down the enormous extravagance in every department of the civil service. In the different appropriation bills it has provided, against the opposition of nearly every republican member, for the consolidation of such offices as could be consolidated; the abolition of others that could easily be dispensed with; the reduction of such salaries as were manifestly disproportionate to the services performed, and in various other ways it has been striving to decrease the demands upon the treasury. In this work, which is just the work the people expect and demand at its hands, the democratic majority has been denounced in the bitterest terms by the organs of the party in power. We have been told that the "ex-Confederates" were hampering the operations of the government, and endeavoring to introduce chaos into every branch of the service. In every appropriation bill that has been sent to the Senate the old amounts have been restored; salaries, contingent funds, offices, everything, put back just where they were before.

The most flagrant instance of this defiance of the wishes of the country has just been perpetrated. A short time ago the House passed what is called the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill, in which provision is made for the support of the principal departments of the government. Almost every item in it was fully and thouroughly debated in the House, and it was finally passed and sent to the Senate, the estimates of the different departments and bureaus being, of course, largely reduced. The committee of that body to which it was referred has resolved to offer no less than one thousand amendments, and every amendment is for the purpose of enabling those in power to put their hands into the pockets of the people and take so much money out of them. The House agreed to cut down the pay of Senators and members; that has been stricken out. It resolved to put the salary of the President of the United States where it formerly stood; that has been stricken out. And so on through the whole list. If the Senate would pass the bill exactly as it came from the House, millions of dollars would be saved and no one except the favored officials whom it affects would be injured one particle. But that is not the policy of the republican party. It does not believe in economy or retrenchment. It has piled up taxes until the people can scarcely pay them, and it means to continue that party as long as it retains power. It will have no reduction anywhere. When the diplomatic and consular bill was up a short time ago, and the House was cutting off useless offices and reducing the extravagant salaries of ministers and others, President Grant threatened to veto the bill if passed and recall every representative of the government abroad. The Queen of England would not dare to make such a threat to the British Commons; the Czar of Russia would not have said more to his imperial councilors. The duty of the House is clear in this matter, and come what may it is to be hoped it will stand up to it. That duty is to insist upon its amendments. The people expect it to save their money, and cut off at least a portion of the army of officials who have been preying upon them. If the Senate and the President choose to take the responsibility of suspending the operations of the government, let them do so.

Contesting Stewart's Will.

NEW YORK, May 28.

There seems to be no doubt that the will of A. T. Stewart is to be contested, and the World publishes the details of the concerted movement going on among certain persons claiming to be blood relations of the late Mr. Stewart to break the will. As has previously been stated, Judge Hilton receives daily many letters, begging, expostulatory and threatening, from pretended relatives of the late Mr. Stewart in all parts of the country. He remarked the other day that Mrs. Stewart had received about four thousand such, and himself double that number. Whether the claims of the people about to begin this suit are wholly spurious, or whether they are serious, Judge Hilton naturally enough remains ignorant as to their plans and intentions. An interviewer who has visited several of the Turneys in this city finds that the parties in the suit to be instituted are George W. Turney, Catherine Turney, Samuel Turney, James Turney, William H. Turney, Augustus M. Turney, the son of Paschal W. Turney, Lucretia Turney. In addition to these there are four cousins, who claim to be children of Mr. Stewart's sister. Mr. George W. Turney, a Chatham street stationer, states that Mr. Stewart always recognized the Turney family as blood relatives, although they did not keep up any close relations. Mr. W. O. Barlett, Mr. Elihu Root and Mr. William D. Booth, according to authoritative information, are the counsel in the case. Mr. Booth declined yesterday to give any information as to the case until the papers are filed, and Mr. Root, who was found at his residence last evening, was equally reticent, saying that at present he had nothing to disclose, but as soon as he felt at liberty to speak of the case he would gladly give all the information proper to be published.

General Matters at the National Capital

Special Telegram to the Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

It is believed that on Thursday the counsel for Belknap will move in the Senate that the vote of the body in favor of jurisdiction not being two-thirds Belknap should be discharged. This was moved by Mr. Christiancy the other day, and after some debate withdrawn. The motion is not likely to pass.

If Mr. Kerr has the strength to prepare it he will at the next meeting of the committee present a statement governing all the facts in connection with the nomination of Green as Lieutenant, and meeting every allegation of Harney's lying accusation with a full and specific denial.

It is now fully understood that the story of Harney is a conspiracy of the city politicians of the radical party of New York. It is a badly managed piece of scoundralism, and like the safe burglary plot, has broken down at the first stages.

Robert Orr, a veteran of 1812, died at Pittsburg Tuesday, aged 91. He was a member of Congress during John Quincy Adams' administration.

The Seneca House and Carroll stables of R. Knight, at Geneva, N. Y., were burned Tuesday, with two men and 27 horses.

At Providence, R. I., the republican caucus nominated Henry B. Anthony for U. S. Senator.

Another.

One A. J. Swinson, Radical magistrate and postmaster in Brunswick county, sued out a warrant before U. S. Commissioner Cassidey against his wife and son, charging them with the theft of money, postal cards and stamps from the postoffice over which he has jurisdiction. The case was heard to-day and the son, A. L. Swinson, was bound over in the sum of two hundred dollars for his appearance at the next term of the court to answer to the alleged crime.

In April last Swinson beat his wife unmercifully, and for this offence he was speedily brought to justice. Mrs. Swinson left her persecutor and has been living with friends in Magnolia until she was arrested at the instigation of her natural protector and brought before a United States Court to answer to the charge of theft.

Great indeed must be the animus of a husband who, in the private recesses of a Commissioner's office, with the venom of a Comanche Indian, seeks to ruin the character and honor of a wife and offspring, and drag them down to the level of his own degradation.

Fatal Accident.

Alexander Porter, a passenger of the steamer Wave on her return trip to Fayetteville last Saturday, fell over board and was drowned near Little Sugar Loaf, where he was doing business. The unfortunate man had been drinking and fell asleep on some bags. When within a short distance of Sugar Loaf some one waked him and while in a stupefied state he fell in the river and drowned before assistance could be rendered. As the steamer pass

Wilmington Journal.

A SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN'S ADVICE

TO HIS TRANS-ATLANTIC BRETHREN OF THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Nay, brethren dinna be sae s'rang
In stubborn o'position,
But thraw verse's into the breach
Rather than mak contention.
Our great Alliance has to join,
Without sic din and labr'e,
Lest haply ye should fight the Lord,
Who bids us l'e our neibor.

Ye sure ken 'twould be a sight
To mak the nations wonder
To see gude Presbyter'ans join
Wha rang hee k pt asu der;
And doubtless to the front we'd come,
As a denomination,
And show our full numeric power
With heightened obse'vation.

Nor wad we bind ye to our rule,
But leave ye to gae blindly,
Accordin' to your a'n device—
So wise and mak'ly—
Yet in sae mind ye desire,
Don't hesitate to question,
And all Pan Presbyterial power
Will rise to your suggestion.

Then put your pride and passion by;
Accept my exhortation,
And soon we ma. a'ree about the terms
Of wise conciliation;
Now gie us each a brother's hand,
And tak our friendly greeting,
And next year, o'er the waters speed
To Edinboro' meeting.

Col. Waddell's Nomination.

At the District Convention held at Fayetteville Wednesday Col. A. M. Waddell was renominated on the fifth ballot for Congress from this, the 3rd Congressional District, John D. Stanford of Duplin Presidential Elector, J. H. Myrover of Cumberland and F. W. Kerchner of Wilmington delegates to St. Louis, J. W. Shackelford of Onslow and J. I. Macks of New Hanover alternates.

Poisoned.

The startling announcement reaches us from Lenoir county that a family of eight negroes met their death from eating poisoned hog meat. A friend has given us the following particulars, which, however, require further confirmation. As a preventive against the cholera, and security against hog stealing, both of which have for some time very much discouraged the pork raisers of Lenoir county, many of the farmers have resorted to feeding strychnine to their hogs. Among those who adopted this course, we learn, is Mr. Louis Kilpatrick, who resides near the Greene county line. Last Thursday morning Mr. Kilpatrick missed a fine shoat, and later in the day came the report that a negro and his family, in the neighbood, eight in number, had died from eating poisoned pork. We were unable to learn the names of the victims, and in the absence of more authenticated particulars merely give the news as it has come to us. If true it may prove a wholesome lesson to others inclined to hog stealing. Senator Morton, who is now in North Carolina, will probably move for a committee to investigate this "ku klux outrage" when he gets back to Washington.—*Goldsboro Messenger.*

Recovery of a Highly Prized Sabre

(Norfolk Landmark.)

A short time ago we published an extract from the Asheville (N. C.) Citizen in reference to the expected recovery of a sabre which was stolen from the residence of the gallant General J. G. Martin, of that town, in 1865, by the Eleventh Michigan troops. A gentleman writing from Hot Springs, Arkansas, to the Citizen, asked the address of the General and stated that some two years since, while in Illinois, he found a sword with the name of "General J. S. Martin, North Carolina," stitched in the hard. The writer evidently mistook G. for S. as one of the General's initials.)

The address was immediately forwarded with instructions to send the sabre per express to Norfolk, Virginia, in care of William B. Martin, Esq., (our efficient city attorney, who is a son of the General.) It arrived safely last Tuesday, and the owner who is on a visit to this city, received it with great satisfaction, as it is highly valued for its associations, having been worn by him throughout the Mexican war, and drawn upon the battle-fields of Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Cherubusco, and also shared his fortunes during the late war.

From the Charlotte Observer.

Major Joseph A. Engelhard for Secretary of State.

EDITORS OBSERVER: I am glad to observe in a recent issue of the Observer the suggestion that Major Engelhard deserves some substantial consideration at the hands of the Democratic party of the State. This is well known all over the State, and it will be a pleasure to his many friends if the party will nominate him for Secretary of State. Of his entire fitness for the position it is unnecessary to speak. I have good reasons for knowing that he will accept the nomination, and think it would be but a meagre return for the great services he has always most cheerfully rendered his party and State, at all times, and without reward. The press of the State will support Major E. enthusiastically, and I am sure the party will sustain him, if nominated, to a triumphant election. Let Engelhard be our choice for Secretary of State. Respectfully,

ROWAN.

Ku Klux Outrage.

Mr. Jas. Hawkins is a respectable and peaceable citizen in Jones county, and resides near the town of Trenton. On Thursday last two negro vagabonds hailing from Craven county, presented themselves at his residence and one of them offered to exchange a dollar in specie for a dollar bill. The old man went into the house and got his pocketbook with a view to accommodate them, when the negro snatched the wallet from his hands, and simultaneously his companion held a pistol to Mr. Hawkins' head and told him to keep quiet or he would blow his brains out. Having secured the money they made a hasty escape, but closely followed by Mr. Frank Nobles, Mr. Hawkins and a son, they were overtaken and captured near Mr. Alex. Thilghman's in Lenoir county, and we are glad to learn, now await an investigation in the jail at Trenton.—*Goldsboro Messenger.*

A Arrest of an Insurance Agent.

Intelligence reached this city yesterday afternoon that John V. Ryan, an insurance agent well known in this city, was arrested in Salisbury and carried to Greensboro in handcuffs. We understand that the arrest was made at the instance of the authorities of the Piedmont & Arlington Life Insurance Company to whom Ryan had failed to properly account for $249. We understand that the reason the handcuffs were used Ryan resisted the officer making the arrest, and that the matter was compromised shortly after reaching Greensboro, and he (Ryan) returned to Salisbury on the next train. We have been requested to say that the News was in error in stating that Mr. Ryan was connected with the North Carolina Insurance Company. —*Raleigh Sentinel.*

Red Noses and Cold Feet.

In the *Phrenological Journal* of this month is a question from some one who says he has a red nose, and describes himself as one who never used coffee, tobacco or alcoholic liquors. The editor of the *Phrenological Journal* says the real cause of red noses is cold feet. That is the reason why men say: "Give me a glass of cold feet."—*Herald.*

The general conference of the Northern Methodists, in session at Baltimore for several weeks, adjourned yesterday.

BY TELEGRAPH

—TO THE—

DAILY JOURNAL

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 29—Noon—Grave apprehensions are felt here at the manner in which the government is prosecuting the Indian campaign. The troops will drive the Indians on the Black Hills, insuring their destruction and leaving the frontier towns exposed to raids. The expeditions also leave telegraphs and railroads unprotected. Great apprehension is felt for the safety of the town of Bismarck.

The rice interest from South Carolina and the sugar and rice interests of Louisiana are very ably represented. The delegations are working effectively, and there is some hope that the Hawaiian treaty will fail in the Senate. There does not seem to be much foundation in the report that California had spent $300,000 in securing the treaty's passage through the House.

The committee on rules have agreed to allow the banking and currency committee to report at any time. This will allow the $15,000,000 silver bill for a like amount of legal tenders to come up.

The House resolution declaring that in the sense of the House legislation affecting the tariff is inexpedient was put upon its passage, seconded and the main question ordered, when Mr. Morrison moved a reconsideration of last vote, which is progressing. The indications are that the vote on the passage of the resolution will not be allowed through the House.

WASHINGTON, May 29—Night—HOUSE.—The motion of Mr. Merrimon to reconsider the vote taken on the tariff bill (which motion was reported at noon) prevailed by 119 to 95, when Mr. Merrimon arising to speak the matter went over to next Monday. The following is the preamble and resolution.

"WHEREAS, The fact is apparent that all branches of manufacturing, mechanical and mining pursuits are at this time greatly depressed, and that all legislation which tends to embarrassments by the unsettling of values or the rendering of manufacturing, mechanical or mining operations uncertain is unwise and injudicious; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That in the judgment of this House legislation affecting the tariff is at this time inexpedient."

The House went into committee of the whole, after which it adjourned to Wednesday.

SENATE went immediately into secret session, which continues.

Harvey who had charge of the door in the House during the two terms of Congress of 1865 testified that he has been continuously in office since 1868 in several positions for which he had nobody to recommend him but his honesty; that his friend Green came to him after a commission. He had given Mr. Kerr a "good morning" as an acquaintance. He left his door to tell Mr. Kerr about it, when that gentleman invited him to his room. He called and told Mr. Kerr he was a republican and that his friend was a republican. Mr. Kerr told witness it would be necessary to have some credentials from the New York democrats and that if it was worth anything it was worth five hundred dollars. Subsequently witness and Green called on Mr. Kerr and subsequently witness called at Mr. Kerr's house with the credentials and subsequently handed Mr. Kerr at his door in the House of Representatives five hundred dollars, and in two days the nomination was made and in due time Green received his commision and was subsequently cashiered. This story is adhered to with exact particularity. Green could only raise $400 and witness supplied the forty. The cross examination does not shake those leaning statements. Witness had no communication with Mr. Kerr before or after this affair. He had never done or attempted anything like it before or since; did not know where he boarded or with whom he associated during his two years in Washington. Beyond the main incidents of the bribery the witness has no positive recollection. Witness first declined to testify and the committee seemed disposed to give him time to consider, when Mr. Kerr said if witness hesitated on his account he wished the examination to proceed. Witness asked Mr. Kerr if he desired him to tell all he knew? Mr. Kerr replied "Yes."

Speaker Kerr said he did not want to retire without saying a few words and asked to be sworn. He then testified: "I only want to remark to-day that as to every material statement made by this witness affecting my personal honor and official integrity I deny it; that it is all false; If I were in sufficient health I would make a statement of the circumstances which led to this investigation in connection with the anonymous letter I received, but do not feel able to do so to-day. I will further say that consciously I never knew this witness in my life, but I do not say or wish to be understood as saying that he did not introduce Green to me. I do not know six doorkeepers about this House now, though they are supposed to be my political friends. I never consciously exchanged one minute's conversation, between heaven and earth, with that person. I never knew him and he was never at my room as he has stated, and of course I never received any money from him nor from any one else."

News comes from the Capitol that the Senate, by a majority of 8, takes jurisdiction in the Belknap impeachment case.

WASHINGTON, May 30—Noon.—The following reports are from the Far West: The Indians attacked Custer City on the 19th and burned the ammunition house in the centre of the town. The explosion destroyed several houses. The persons bringing the information to Omaha left Custer City at daylight on the 20th. Capt. Eagan had returned to Fort Laramie from his scout. He found six hundred Indians in the act of attacking an ox train and drove them northward. Details of the outrages are horrible.

The Turkish minister has received the following telegram from the Grand Vizier: "In the presence of the unanimous will of all the people Abdal Aziz Kahn has been dethroned to-day and his Majesty, Sultan Murad, heir presumptive to the imperial throne, has been proclaimed Emperor of Turkey."

The foreign relations committee of the Senate will hear to-morrow the combined delegation from New Orleans, Charleston and Savannah in opposition to the Hawaiian treaty which admits rice and sugar free of duty from the Spanish Islands.

WASHINGTON, May 30—Night—Decoration Day was celebrated with the usual formality, but the event was comparatively tame. All the government buildings suspended business. The weather is delightful. Dispatches from Northern cities indicate unusual efforts at display.

The Supreme Council of the 33d degree has convened.

The Cabinet changes take place on the 1st of June, when Cameron will arrive. Pierrepont leaves for England on June 22d.

It is thought the impeachment trial will be postponed until November, when the Senate will reassemble for that purpose. Belknap has a large number of witnesses and his counsel will defend him at every step. The trial will occupy six weeks or two months. Manager Lord thinks it will require at least six weeks and extend the session to the first of September. Very eminent legal authorities who have no connection with the case assert that the twenty-nine senators who voted against taking jurisdiction will not be precluded from voting "not guilty" on this jurisdiction ground when the final issue is presented.

WASHINGTON, May 31—Noon—In the Senate several petitions were presented from Southern cities remonstrating against the ratification of the Hawaiian treaty so as to admit rice free of duty. They were referred to the committee on finance.

Fisher denied the Boston Herald story. Nothing important has been developed. Atkins also testified regarding the value of stocks. He denied any knowledge of Blaine's bonds getting into the hands of the Pacific Railroad. Mr. Mulligan, Fisher's bookkeeper, testified that Blaine as agent negotiated for Fort Smith bonds and afterwards took them up. He complained to Mulligan of having lost money. Mulligan replied, "you could not have lost much as you got 80 cents on the dollar for seventy-four thousand." Atkins told Mulligan Blaine's bonds were sold to the Union Pacific by Scott. The transactions are complicated and there is a great struggle on the part of Blaine's friends to restrict the investigation within the scope of the resolution.

WASHINGTON, May 29—SENATE.—Spencer introduced a bill attaching Bullock and Lee counties in Alabama to the middle district of that State.

A number of petitions were presented and private and pension bills reported.

The Japanese indemnity was resumed and finally passed by a vote of 24 to 20, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Morey of Louisiana rose to a personal explanation in reference to the testimony given by Seelye before the committee charged with investigating the federal offices in Louisiana. He declared that all the statements made by that witness charging him with crimes and impugning his honor and integrity were false and infamous. Seelye's own evidence showed that he was infamous and he had made a very weak attempt to prove that he (Morey) was equally so. In the summer of 1875 this witness had sent him an abstract of what he called a history of occurrences in the fall of 1874 in the State of Louisiana. He had been west when this communication had been mailed to him and on his return to Washington he learned that this man proposed to make publication of that statement. He (Morey) was aware that his seat in Congress was to be contested and he felt that a publication of that sort would be prejudicial to his interests and that if by paying Seelye a few hundred dollars he would stop that current abuse and falsehood; he was justified in so doing, and he therefore had done so. In conclusion he thanked the gentlemen on both sides of the House for the expression of their confidence which they had given him since the publication of Seelye's testimony.

The House then proceeded to consider the Louisiana contested election case of Spencer vs. Morey and was addressed by McCrary of Iowa, who supported the minority report of the committee on elections, declaring that Morey, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat. After a long discussion the minority resolutions were rejected (yeas 72, noes 100) and the majority resolutions declaring Morey, the sitting member, not entitled to the seat and Wm. B. Spencer elected to it were adopted without a division. Adjourned.

Harney had not returned from New York to-day and the committee adjourned until to-morrow.

Secretary Robeson, before the naval committee, was given a list of questions to which the committee desired answers. Robeson reserved the right that the examination be public.

Nomination: E. W. Griffin of Kentucky for consul to Africa on Friendly and Navigation Islands.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 30—Noon—District Attorney Bliss is on the stand in the Davenport investigation. Bliss stated that he supposed he was mainly responsible for Harney's appearance in Washington as a witness. He had known the facts in possession of Harney for two months. He had communicated them to Mr. Bass, a member of the committee. Harney was an appraiser, Darling's right hand man. When Mr. Darling's connection with the Third Avenue Saving's Bank was under investigation an effort was made to stop the investigation by a threat that if Harney's connection with the affairs of the bank was exposed he would make some damaging revelations about Mr. Kerr. Mr. Bliss said Mr. Bass told him he would not present any charges against Mr. Kerr unless they seemed to be well founded and that he (Bliss) had carefully questioned Harney in regard to his relations with Mr. Kerr. He was satisfied that Harney was truthful and honest.

Vanderbilt was worse last night. His death is looked upon as near.

NEW YORK, May 30—Night—In the Presbyterian assembly a resolution was adopted recommending the use of the word Sabbath instead of Sunday. The assembly adjourns *sine die* tomorrow.

ALBANY, May 29—Night—The banner procured by the ladies of Albany and other parts of the State to be presented to the women's pavillion at the Centennial Exhibition was this evening presented by ex-Governor Seymour on the part of the ladies to ex-Governor Hoffman, who received it in behalf of the women's pavillion exhibition. It is of blue silk, richly embroidered, and measures twelve by eighteen feet. It is inscribed with these words worked in letters of gold. "From the daughters of New York to their sisters of the Union." Beneath the dates 1776 and 1876 are the words "The Lord God be with us as with our fathers." An ode written for the occasion by Wm. Cullen Bryant was read by Hon. Lyman Tremain.

NEW YORK, May 31—Night.—Three hundred thousand in coin was shipped for Europe to-day.

In the Presbyterian Assembly the moderator read a private letter from the moderator of the Southern Presbyterian assembly which, after giving a history of the course of the Southern assembly on the subject of fraternal relations, said: "The point of this whole history is to make it clear that our original situation was adopted irrespective of your telegram to me [applause.] which, though unofficially announced to the committee of the whole, was not officially brought before the assembly for action until the paper of the committee on bills and overtures had been accepted by a vote of 83 to 6. The six subsequently withdrew their dissent. [Applause.] The reply containing the former overture was then sent to you and a prayer was offered in thanksgiving to God for bringing us to this unanimous conclusion." [Applause.]

Peter Cooper formally accepts the nomination of the Indianapolis convention upon the condition that the conventions at St. Louis or Cincinnati fail to come to the desired financial point.

Erie passenger rates: to Cincinnati $13, Indianapolis $14, Louisville $17, Chicago $15, Milwaukee $18, Quincy $23, St. Louis $19, Kansas City $30; Omaha $31, San Francisco $131.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, May 30—Noon,—Warren Fisher, contractor for building the Fort Smith and Little Rock road, has been summoned to Washington. The Boston Herald publishes an interview with a prominent lawyer who acted for the creditors of the road. In reply to a question as to what became of a million dollars of bonds and securities said to have been given to Fisher the attorney said that Fisher testified that he had paid to Hon. J. G. Blaine $130,000 for no consideration whatever; that Caldwell, who acted as his agent in negotiating the securities, used a great portion of them in advancing his own enteprises.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, May 31—Night—In the conservative convention General E. G. Bagwell was made temporary president and ex-Governor John L. Marye permanent president. Gov. Marye, upon assuming the chair, made a forcible and telling speech. He said the enlightened and intelligent people of the land have risen for a radical reform in public affairs. Love of country was aroused and those who had abused public trust would be brought to judgment for the first time since the late war. The hand of real good political faith and good will was stretched out to the old mother to return to the council of the country. She will respond to the call and aid by her counsel to restore an era of wise and good administration and to present this republic as it was a hundred years ago as a government worthy the pride and respect of the world. A committee on resolutions was appointed.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, May 31—Night—The democratic convention to-day made the following nominations: Gov. G. S. Houston for Governor, R. K. Boyd for Secretary of State and Daniel Crawford for Treasurer. They are the present incumbents. The convention then recessed.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, May 29—Night.—Capt. McKerson, Gen. Crook's aid, telegraphs from Fort Fetterman that all the young warriors from the Red Cloud agency have gone northward to join Sitting Bull. The indications are that Gen. Crook will have to contend with the whole of the two Indian forces.

Gen. Crook's command left Fort Mann this morning.

FOREIGN.

QUEBEC, May 31—Noon.—Probably one thousand houses were burned in the recent conflagration. Loss at least $1,000,000.

PARIS, May 31—Noon—It is reported that Lord Derby has notified the Turkish ambassador that England is prepared to accept an international conference provided a programme is set forth beforehand.

LONDON, May 31—Noon—The Standard's Vienna special says the succession of Murad to the Ottoman throne is considered mainly due to Russia instigating Servia and Montenegro to immediate war.

The Stock Exchange to-day is nearly deserted on account of its being "Derby Day," but prices are about firm at yesterday's prices.

QUEBEC, May 31—Night—The fire of Tuesday was caused by children playing with matches. It was under control by midnight. Several dwellings within the walls were fired by sparks. Three or four children are missing and are supposed to have been burned. Yesterday was the anniversary of the burning of the city thirty years ago.

LONDON, May 31—Night—At the instance of the government Winslow was again remanded.

A dispatch from Saville says the ministerial bill abolishing universal suffrage is very unpopular. The rains have destroyed the locusts and cereals have not promised such crops in a hundred years. The cable from Cuba says the insurrection in that island is increasing.

All the London journals argue favorably for Turkey in consequence of the revolution in the government. The Berlin papers universally regard the changes favorably.

The Russian Telegraph Agency states that the Sultan's deposition was received as opportune—the occasion of a peaceful settlement which was desired by all parties.

Prince Milan has advised the consuls at Belgrade that he will issue a note declaring that Servia has no choice other than lead the insurrections or perish.

A rumor is circulating to the effect that Andrassy is about to resign and Herr Traidmannsdorf is to succeed.

The Montenegrian minister of war has informed Baron Rodeck that an offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Servia, Roumania, Montenegro and Greece and intimated that Thessaly and Crete would rise in support of the movement in Northern Turkey. Altogether the situation is regarded as drawing to a crisis.

A Theosophical Funeral.

New York Evening Post.

Joseph Henry de Palm, an Austrian gentlemen who has lived in this city for many years, was buried yesterday in accordance with the rites of the Theosophical Society. The ceremonies took place in the lodge room of the Masonic Temple. The body of the hall was entirely without decoration. The platform of the altar, however, was embellished by an incense burner, which, according to the offices of the society, was emblematic of the worship of fire, and a wooden cross bearing a serpent. This was typical of "the evolution of matter." Between the cross and the vase of burning incense, and directly in front of the stage, appeared the coffin. On it were placed seven lighted candles, five of them white, one red, and the other green. They also were intended to typify the worship of fire and light. Seated on the stage, in a circle behind the coffin, were the president and six members or fellows of the association. They were all clad in long flowing gowns of heavy black woolen material, and each of them bore in his hand a bunch of green leaves, which signified their "good will and peace toward men."

The services were conducted by the president, Colonel Olcott. After a few introductory remarks from the latter, Mr. F. Frederick Thompson delivered a prayer to the Spirit of Light and Wisdom and the following liturgy was read:

Lesson. (Spoken by the Master.)—The Divine light. That outshining of the supreme reason or word of the deity which lighteth every man that cometh into the world has not been altogether wanting to the devout of any creed. The revelation, one and universal, is written in visible nature, is explained by reason, and completed by the wise analogies of faith.

Musical Response—What we call death is change. The supreme reason being unchangeable is therefore imperishable. Thoughts once uttered are immortal.

Master—In what condition is the invisible world?

Response—There is no invisible world. There are only different degrees of perfections in the organs. The body is the gross representation and is, as it were, the temporary envelope of the soul.

Master—By what process does the soul perceive?

Response—The soul can perceive by itself, and without the intervention of bodily organs, by means of its sensibility and lucidity, the things, whether spiritual or corporeal, that exist in the universe.

Master—What is death? What do you call death?

Response—We call death change. We die are born again every day, for every day our forms change. There is no real death in nature; all is living.

What evidence does movement in death supply?

Response—That there is no death. Even the body, if dead, would not decompose. All the atoms that compose it retain life, and move to free themselves.

Master—How is the equilibrium of motion preserved?

Response—By antagonism, life and death, light and shadow, good and evil, spirit and matter. By these are the scales kept evenly balanced.

Master—There is but one first cause, uncreated, eternal, infinite and unknown. The soul of man is immortal, and his earthly life but a point in the centre of eternity. Harmony is in equilibrium, and equilibrium subsists by the analogies of contraries.

The funeral oration was then delivered by Colonel Olcott, who took the opportunity of giving some account of the condition and character of the Theosophic Society. He said:

"To begin with, it should be observed that it is neither a religious nor a charitable organization, as has been surmised; but, as was remarked before, it is a scientific body. In some respects it should be compared with their Geographical and Statistical Society, in others with the Neurological Society. Its title does not imply that its fellows are all theosophists, but only that its aim is to acquire knowledge respecting theosophy. We have materialists of every shade, spiritualists (including mediums), Christian clergymen, editors, lawyers, physicians, mesmerists, amateur and professional; orientalists and cabalists, theological and practical; geometers, and, in short, many thoughtful people. Among our correspondents we have university professors, philologists, English barristers, professional diplomats, one prince, barons, baronesses, and many others. It is surprising how wide and how profound an interest there is in this subject which we have projected into the arena of religous debate. Webster defines theology as a science which treats of the existence, character and attributes of God, his laws and government, the doctrines we are to believe, and the duties we are to practice. Theosophy, on the contrary, he makes "a direct, as distinguished from a revealed, knowledge of God, supposed to be attained by extraordinary illumination."

The body was afterward taken to the Lutheran Cemetery.

In trial of a civil rights suit in the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, Va., last week, Judge Bond delivered his charge, and the jury, composed of nine whites and three colored, deliberated over the case a whole day. When they returned to the court-room the following scene ensued:

Judge Bond—Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?

Foreman—No sir.

Judge Bond—Why, what's the matter; what's the trouble?

Foreman—We don't understand that term 'denying.'

Judge Bond—Why, didn't I instruct you this morning fully on that point? Gentlemen, I despair of any verdict from a jury that cannot understand such instructions as I gave you. You are discharged. Go on; I don't want you to say anything more about it.

It is probable that the jury would have had less trouble in coming to a conclusion had the marshal exercised some judgment and less partisanship in summoning it.

Sneak thieves are lurking about. They relieved a gentleman of a well bucket Tuesday night. Look out for your gate hinges.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKETS

The official quotations of the Produce Exchange are posted daily at 1 P. M., and refer to prices at that hour.

THURSDAY, May 25.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations steady at 27½ cents. Sales of 426 casks at 27½ cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm. Sales of 75 bbls at $1 47½ and 500 bbls at $1 50.

TAR—Official quotations firm at $1 35 bid. Sales of 36 bbls at $1 30.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations steady at $1 20 for hard, $2 15 for yellow dip and $2 50 for virgin. Sales of 403 bbls at quotations.

CORN—Selling from stores at 77½ to 80 cents (per bushel.

COTTON—Official quotations nominal. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	— cents.
Good Ordinary	9 "
Strictly Good Ordinary	— "
Low Middling	10½ "
Middling	11 "
Good Middling	11½ "

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

FRIDAY, May 26.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet and steady at 27½ cents. Sales of 125 casks at quotations and 62 casks city distilled at 28 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—Official quotations quiet at $1 45 for strained and $1 50 for good strained. Sales of 650 bbls strained at $1 45, 1,000 good strained at $1 50, 60 bbls No. 1 at $2 25 and 20 bbls extra pale at $4.

TAR—No officials quotations. No receipts. Last figures at $1 35 bid. Sales 26 bbls at $1 35.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations steady at $1 20 for hard, $2 15 for yellow dip, and $2 50 for virgin. Sales of 171 bbls at quotations and 100 bbls yellow dip at $2 per bbl.

CORN—Is selling in the stores at from 77½ to 80 cents per bushel.

COTTON—Official quotations nominal. Small sales of 2 bales (middling) at 10½ cents.

SATURDAY, May 27.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations steady at 28 cents per gallon. Sales of 250 casks at 28 cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations quiet at $1 45 for strained, $1 50 for good strained. Sales of 61 bbls strained and good strained at $1 45, 750 bbls good strained at $1 50, 500 bbls strained (sellers' option next week) at $1 50, 32 bbls N (extra pale) at $4, 19 bbls N (extra pale) at $4 25 and 7 bbls (window glass) at $4 50.

TAR—Official quotations firm at $1 35 bid. No receipts and no sales.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at $1 20 for hard, $2a$2 10 for soft and $2 25a$2 50 for virgin—last sale at the lower figure. Sales of 186 bbls at quotations.

CORN—Market quiet at 68a69 cents for Hyde county and 70a71 cents for North county (in bulk).

COTTON—No official quotations.

MONDAY, May 29.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet and steady at 28 cents. Sales of 254 casks at 28 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—Official quotations quiet at $1 45 for strained and $1 50 for good strained. Sales of 20 bbls G (low No. 1) at $2.

TAR—Official quotations firm at $1 35. Sales of 12 bbls at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at $1 20 for hard, $2 10 for soft and $2 50 for virgin. Sales of 317 bbls at quotations.

CORN—Market quiet at 68a69 cents for Hyde county and 70a71 cents for North county (in bulk).

COTTON—No report.

TUESDAY, May 30.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet and steady at 28 cents. Sales of 110 casks (city distilled) at 28 cents and 365 casks (county) at 28 cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations steady. Sales of 130 bbls strained at $1 45, 500 do good strained at $1 50 and 37 do N X at $4 25.

TAR—Official quotations strong. Sales of 86 bbls at $1 50.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at $1 10 for hard, $2 for yellow dip and $2 25 to 2 50 for virgin. Sales of 775 bbls at quotations.

CORN—Market quiet at 68 to 69 cents for Hyde county and 70 to 71 cents for North county (in bulk).

COTTON—Official quotations nominal. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	— cents
Good Ordinary	9 "
Strictly Good Ordinary	— "
Low Middling	10 "
Middling	11 "
Good Middling	— "

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

WEDNESDAY, May 31.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations firm at 27½ cents bid. No sales.

ROSIN—Official quotations quiet. Sales of 660 bbls good strained at $1 50, $1 45 for strained with no sales; 30 bbls low No. 2 at $1 55, 60 bbls N X at $4.

TAR—Official quotations strong—$1 50 bid. Sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet. Sales of 336 bbls at $1 10 for hard, $2 for soft and $2 50 for virgin.

COTTON—Official quotations steady. Sales of 1 bale at 10½ cents, 1 bale at 8 cents and 13 bales at 9 cents per lb. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary	— cents
Good Ordinary	9 "
Strict Good Ordinary	— "
Low Middling	10¼ "
Middling	11 "
Good Middling	11½ "

Quotations conform to the classification of the American Cotton Exchange.

MARKET REPORT.

[By Telegraph to the Journal.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, May 31—*Night*—Money easy and offered at 4 per cent. Sterling exchange firm at $4 88. Gold firm at 112. Government bonds active but steady—new 5s 117¼. State bonds quiet and nominal.

Commercial.

NEW YORK, May 31—*Night.*—Cotton firm and held higher, with sales of 206 bales at 12@12 3-16 cents; consolidated net receipts 9,000 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,428 bales; to France 2,057; to the continent 2,632 bales. Flour slightly in buyers' favor with a moderate export and home trade demand—superfine western and State $4 10@$4 50; southern dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy and 1@2 cents lower, closing however with a little more disposition to purchase and rather more favorable private cable accounts. Corn—graded mixed 56@60 cents, and 60 cents for ungraded new western mixed. Oats dull and without a decided change. Coffee—Rio dull and nominal. Sugar quiet and steady—refined unchanged. Molasses quiet and steady. Rice dull and unchanged. Pork lower—futures closed firmer—new mess $19 35. Lard opened decidedly lower but afterwards became firm and closed heavy—prime steam $11 40@$11 50 per cwt. Spirits turpentine steady. Rosin steady. Whisky a shade easier at $1 11½@$1 12. Freights firm but quiet.

Cotton for future delivery firm as follows: June 12½@12 5-22 cents; July 12 9-32@12 5 16 cents; August, 12 13-32 cents; September 12⅞@12¼ cents.

BALTIMORE, May 31—Oats dull and heavy—quotations unchanged. Rye nominal. Provisions dull and lower. Pork—mess $20. Bulk meats—shoulders 6½ cents; clear rib 9¼ cents. Bacon—shoulders 8½ cents; clear rib 11½@11¾ cents. Lard dull—refined 13½@13¾ cents. Coffee dull and heavy—job lots 17¼@19 cents. Whisky dull at $1 11½. Sugar steady.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Financial.

PARIS, May 31—Noon.—Rentes 105f. 15c.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, May 31—Noon.—Cotton firm—middling uplands 5 15-16d; middling Orleans 6¼d; sales of 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export; receipts 8,600, of which 6,700 were American. Futures quiet and steady.

Sales of middling uplands nothing below low middlings, deliverable June and July, 5 31-32d@5 15-16d.

Sales of middling uplands nothing below low middlings, deliverable July and August, 6 1-16d.

Sales of middling uplands nothing below low middling, deliverable June and July, 5 31-32d.

Sales of middling uplands nothing below low middling, deliverable August and September, 6¼d.

Sales of cotton include 7,800 bales American.

LIVERPOOL, May 31—Night—Sales of middling uplands, nothing below low middling, deliverable June and July, 6d.

Sales of middling uplands, nothing below low middling, deliverable July and August, 6 3-32d.

Sales of middling uplands, nothing below low middling, deliverable August and September, 5 5-32d.

Sales of middling uplands nothing below low middling, deliverable September and October, 6d.

Futures quiet and steady.

GENERAL COTTON MARKETS.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.—Strong—middling 11¾ cents; low middling 10⅝ cents; good ordinary 9½ cents; net receipts 7,00; gross 772; exports to Great Britain 2,000; coastwise 2,603; sales 3,500.

MOBILE, May 31—Firm—middling 11@11¼ cents; net receipts 85; gross 87 exports to the continent 1,100; coastwise 264; sales 500.

GALVESTON, May 31—Quiet and unchanged—middling 11½ cents; net receipts 113; exports coastwise 261; sales 377.

SAVANNAH, May 31—Nominal—middling 11 cents; net receipts 253; exports to Great Britain 661; sales 209.

BALTIMORE, May 29—Firm—middling 11⅞@11¾ cents; exports coastwise 26; sales 110; to spinners 70.

AUGUSTA, May 31.—Quiet and firm with offering light—middling 10¾; net receipts 19; sales 133.

CHARLESTON, May 31—Quiet—middling uplands 11¼ cents; net receipts 101 sales 124.

MEMPHIS, May 31—steady—middling 10¾@11 cents; net receipts 143; shipment 710; sales 700.

NORFOLK, May 31—Firm—middling 11 cents; net receipts 83; exports coastwise 405.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31—Quiet—middling 11¾ cents; net receipts 99; gross 289.

BOSTON, May 31—Unchanged—middling 11¾ cents; net receipts 53; gross 53.

MARINE NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Schr Lorenzo, Russell, Shallotte, naval stores to Anderson & Loeb.

Schr R F Myers, Lewis, Wysocking, 1,200 bushels corn to J E Lippitt.

Schr Stonewall, Thompson, Elizabeth City, 950 bushels corn to Williams & Murchison.

Schr Carrie, Roberts, Elizabeth City, 1,759 bushels corn to Williams & Murchison.

Schr Ada, Teamans, Elizabeth City, 1,800 bushels corn to Williams & Murchison.

Steamship Raleigh, Oliver, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr Ray, Dennis, New River, naval stores to Edwards & Hall.

Schr Wave, Morse, Little River, naval stores to W I Gore.

Schr Samuel, Styron, Lockwood's Folly, Anderson & Loeb, with naval stores.

Schr Zenith, Moore, Shallotte, Anderson & Loeb, with naval stores.

Schr Spray, Penton, Little River, Edwards & Hall, with naval stores.

Steamer North East, Paddison, Point Caswell, P Cummings & Co.

Steamship Regulator, Deane, New York, A D Cazaux.

Schr Annie C Mydett, Lewis, Hyde county, 1,600 bushels corn, B F Mitchell & Son & J E Lippitt.

Schr Mystery, Jones, Hyde county, 1,700 bushels corn, B F Mitchell & Son & J E Lippitt.

Schr Dulah Benton, Leffers, Elizabeth City, 2,200 bushels corn, B F Mitchell & Son.

Schr E Francis, Chadwick, Elizabeth City, 1,506 bushess corn, B F Mitchell & Son.

Schr Joseph H Neff, Reynolds, Orton, naval stores, Kerchner & Calder Bros.

Br barkentine Nancy Holt, 307 tons, Swann, Liverpool, Vick & Mebane.

CLEARED.

Schr Lorenzo, Russell, Shallotte, Anderson & Loeb.

Steamship Benetactor, Jones, New York A D Cazaux.

Brig Silas N Martin, Brown, Baltimore, Colville & Co and J A Springer.

British bark Thomas C Seed, Anderson, London, Williams & Murchison.

Schooner Julia Selden, Ballanee, Elizabeth City.

Schooner Stonewall, Thompson, Elizabeth City, Williams & Murchison.

Schooner R L Myers, Lewis, Wysocking, Hyde county, J E Lippitt.

Schooner Carrie, Roberts, Elizabeth City, Williams & Murchison.

Schooner Ada, Yeomans, Elizabeth City, Williams & Murchison.

Norwegian bark Lyn, Wold, Newcastle, England, Williams & Murchison.

Steamship Raleigh, Oliver, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr Ray, Dennis, New River, Edwards & Hall.

Schr Wave, Morse, Little River, W I Gore.

Schr Sarah Webb, Walker, Little River, S C, W I Gore.

Schr Ida Bella Torre, Chase, Boston, G G Barker & Co.

Schr Samuel, Styron, Lockwood's Folly, Anderson & Loeb.

Schr Zenith, Moore, Shallotte, Anderson & Loeb.

Schr Spray, Penton, Little River, Edwards & Hall.

Schr George W Anderson, Anderson, Perth Amboy, Harriss & Howell.

Steamship

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1876.

COLONEL POOL.

Some of our friends of the press seem disposed to blame the State Executive Committee for not having called upon Colonel Pool to resign his position as Superintendent of Public Instruction because of his possibly temporary appropriation to his personal use of that portion of the Peabody Fund that came into his hands as the agent of Dr. Sears. Admitting for the sake of argument, if for no other purpose, that Colonel Pool has been as guilty as he is charged to have been by his bitterest accuser, we see nothing in the action of the committee that is not worthy of commendation. If our friends who are so quick to blame the Committee had considered but a moment, they would have remembered that it was only a few weeks ago the whole Democratic press throughout the country was most loudly denouncing President Grant for accepting Belknap's resignation and declaring that by that acceptance he had made himself an accessory after the fact to the crime, in that he had aided the criminal to escape punishment. If our friends had considered but a moment they would have remembered also that the Senate of the United States was sitting as a Court of Impeachment for the trial of Belknap, and though for weeks engaged in the discussion, has as yet been able to reach no conclusion as to whether Belknap's resignation had saved him from trial or not.

In view of this state of facts it would have been exceedingly unwise for the Executive Committee to have advised or requested Colonel Pool to have seat in his resignation unless they wished to incur the imputation of desiring to shield a member of their party from the punishment due to his crime. It was clearly the duty of the Executive Committee to take no step that could by any possibility place such an imputation upon the Democratic party. It was their duty to say, as by their conduct they have said, that if Colonel Pool has violated the law he must also suffer the penalty and that with their consent he should never be able to tell the courts of the country that by reason of his resignation he is not amenable to their jurisdiction even though he did appropriate to his own use the Peabody Fund.

But suppose the Committee had been thoughtless enough to call upon Colonel Pool to send in his resignation to Governor Brogden and he had done so. Does any one suppose for a moment that the "old man" would have accepted it? We can see with our mind's eye the corners of his mouth working at the very thought. The "old man" is blind enough not to see the necessity for making requisition upon the Governor of Alabama for two Radical negro voters who wandered from this State to the Alabama Legislature, but he would have seen as plain as day light the impropriety of accepting Colonel Pool's resignation. And what a virtuous homily and how many pages there would have been of it, he would have written in reply, declining to accept the resignation for the reason that he was unwilling to take any step that might have the appearance even of sheltering from punishment a man charged with stealing the children's money, money given to furnish intellectual food for gaping hungry mental mouths! How the old man would have loomed! How virtuously he would have returned to Col. Pool his letter of resignation and how quickly he would have given to the press a copy of his reply for publication! Indeed except for the looks of the thing, we would not be afraid to lay a little wager that His Excellency the Governor had, or has had at some time, already in manuscript a portion, if not the whole, of his intended letter refusing to accept Colonel Pool's resignation, ready to fire it off on sight, breast-high into the ranks of the Democratic party! But Pool did not resign, and so Brogden, if he would air his virtue, must send to Alabama for his Radical rogues.

If Pool is a rogue, let him be impeached by the Legislature, and let him be indicted by the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury was in session in Raleigh after these charges were brought, and the Solicitor and Judge are both Radicals, why, then, was not a bill of indictment found against Colonel Pool? If Pool is guilty he ought not to be permitted to "resign" out merely, but he ought to be kicked out and in such a way that he will find it but a step from his office to the penitentiary. The Democratic party cannot either give or take quarter in a matter of this sort, if it would do its whole duty to the country.

It will be remembered too that as Superintendent of Public Instruction not a dollar of the public money passes through Colonel Pool's hands so that he cannot steal any of it. If Dr. Sears chooses to retain him as his agent for the distribution of the Peabody fund, Dr. Sears and not the Democratic party is responsible. The Democratic party has no control whatever over Dr. Sears or the appointment of his agents. The Democratic party nor its Executive committee will interpose any obstacle between Colonel Pool and the severest punishment the law can inflict for any crime of which he may have been guilty.

Colonel Pool has not been charged with any wrong doing as Superintendent of Public Instruction but he has been charged with wrong doing as an agent of the Peabody Fund and if guilty in the latter capacity he is unfit to serve in the former. Dr. Howerton has been charged with gross corruption in office as Secretary of State. Under the Canby Constitution there is no power to suspend either from office until the truth can be ascertained. How far that state of things shows the excellence of that Constitution we do not propose to discuss this morning.

The Executive Committee of the Southern Republican Convention in Washington City organized on Tuesday evening last. George N. Hill of North Carolina was elected vice chairman. Wonder if this is the former carpetbag Senator from Brunswick?

LABOR STRIKE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

We learn from the Charleston papers that an extensive "s rike" is progressing on the Combahee river in South Carolina, caused by a reduction of wages.

The *News and Courier* says:

No violence has been done to any of the planters or overseers, and only two or three threats were made, which were promptly rebuked by others of the band. The colored people fared not so well. All those along the line of march were compelled to strike, and if they showed any reluctance were tied and beaten. They were told that forty cents a day was "cat's wages," and if they worked at that they would be thrashed. The plan of operations has been to collect a band as a nucleus and then to march from place to place, gathering strength, until all the bands had ceased work, and they then all disbanded and went home.

The strike seems to have originated among the special day laborers. These are a class of negroes who live in the pine lands and do their own cropping, and in the working season eke out their substance by hiring by the day to the planter. It was with this class that the reduction in wages was made, the regular hands having a contract which forbid a reduction with them.

At first the bands consisted principally of these day laborers, but the accretions from each plantation of volunteer day-laborer strikers and impressed contract hands made at last a motely mass. The regular hands, as a general thing, did not strike, and it is said they would now go to work were they not afraid.

The Journal of Commerce says:

The strike has extended from plantation to plantation on the Colleton side of the Combahee, and has now reached the Beaufort side of the river. All the labor in that section has struck and the planting interests are seriously jeopardized. The planters have been very lenient, and are disposed to allow a reasonable time for their employes to accede to terms, but are not willing to lose time and allow their crops to suffer from the folly of the colored laborer. There is more labor in that section than the average planter can utilize, and those who are employed are paid fair wages. The style in the rice region is to pay by the task, which is half an acre. This is not arduous, as an active hand can finish his task (the alloted day's work) by 11 o'clock, though the instances are very rare when that hand undertakes to do any further work. He is satisfied with the completion of his daily labors, and spends the time in fishing and other amusements.

The wary politician utilizes this spare time, and instils into the brain of the ignorant darkey the pernicious doctrines that make him think himself a leader of the situation. The pay allotted to the laborers is a fair remuneration for services rendered, and has been the standard price since the war, with the exception of the small diminution recently enforced. This reduction was accepted, and the labor was supposed to be content until the outbreak of last Tuesday.

Enough has been said to prove the political character of the strike, which still continues and is threatening other sections. The Colleton side of the Combahee was first affected, then it spread to the Beaufort side of that river, and recent reports represent that its evil influences are felt on the rice growing sections of the Ashepoo. The small reduction in the pay can hardly be the motive for so general and wide spread a movement, as the colored laborer accepted the reduction and worked under it for more than a week before the outbreak occurred. All work is now stopped on Mr. Bissell's plantations on both sides of the Combahee, b sides the plantations of Mr. Heywood and others in that vicinity. Ashepoo is seriously threatened, and from all appearance, all word will be stopped there to-day. The planters have not yielded and propose to keep a firm front, though they cannot well afford to lose the time and labor that should be expended on their growing crops.

The negroes have thus far been subservient to law and order, having committed no depredations, though in a starving condition. Mr. Bissell has six stores in that section, and though the vote was taken, a motion to sack them was defeated by a large majority. They are fierce on their own color who refuse to come into their ranks and have in the Combahee section whipped three and beat two others severely, for supposed Democratic. The few white men in that portion of the country are fully able to protect themselves and the property under their charge against any ordinary outbreak, but are powerless when mobs of one thousand to fifteen hundred assail them.

A few blue uniforms would work wonders, and as their potent influence has been known and felt by the disaffected darkies, before, it would be advisable for the planters to secure the assistance of a squad. As no positive violation of law and order has as yet occurred, the stern hand of military discipline would sood reduce matters to their normal condition.

The following doggerel which has been circulated among the negroes in the disaffected region with great effect, shows beyond doubt, that the question of wages is not the only cause of the strike:

"A CHARGE TO KEEP."

As Sung by the Confederate Democrat.

A charge to keep I have,
A negro to maintain,
A never-dying thirst for power
To bind him with a chain.

To serve the present age,
Our pockets we must fill;
We'll make them work for wages low,
And never pay the bill.

Arm me with jealous care
To make him know his place;
And oh thy servant, Lord, prepare
To rule the negro race.

Help us to rob and cheat
The nigger on the sly,
Assured if they don't vote for us
They shall forever die.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* "sincerely hopes" that the Southern delegates to St. Louis will combine to defeat the nomination of Governor Tilden. We agree with the Richmond *Enquirer* in hoping the Southern delegates will do such thing. If Tilden is the strongest man let us have him, and not otherwise. But it is not necessary for the Southern delegates to make combinations, and neither North Carolina nor Virginia delegates, we are sure, will be parties to any. All that we ask is that the delegates to St. Louis will get all the information possible in regard to the Presidential situation and then act upon their best judgment. We are opposed to any combination affecting the nomination of any particular Democratic candidate save that which has for its purpose the selection of the very strongest ticket possible.

We are truly glad to learn as we do from our exchanges that the prospects of a triumphant victory for the Democrats in Florida this year are so bright. We shall hail its redemption with unalloyed gratification. And why may not it be done? If Mississippi freed herself from negro rule in 1875 why may not Florida free herself in 1876? The task is not near so great,

"I'M SICK, SEND FOR McMANUS."

As a general rule, men are so constituted that sympathy follows close upon the heels of sickness, but it is not always so. The tooth-ache for example is said never to have called forth a spark of sympathy from any human being, no matter how much suffering it might be producing, and we have known some of the best developed cases of mumps to excite laughter rather than pity. These are familiar instances of exceptions to the general rule, so well known to us all as to be recognized at a glance. The Baltimore *Gazette* has found in another kind of sickness a theme for ridicule and for jest. But then the *Gazette* is good at finding out things and in faith, it is good at printing them too, before other people have well made up their minds that they really exist. The latest sickness is called the "investigation sickness" and of it the *Gazette* says:

"It is a noteworthy thing how the physical health of persons investigated seems to suffer as the evidence accumulates and grows "binding." The investigatee—if we may be allowed the expression—is nearly always smitten with some malady just at the critical moment. Many different kinds of sickness interfered with the investigations of the safe burglary. In the credit mobilier examinations there were several stricken deers. Oakes Ames, after unbosoming himself, went home, was received with a grand ovation of confidence and respect, and then he laid down and died, which was perhaps the best thing to do. It was certainly better than what Colfax did. He soon recovered from his bodily disorder, and now carries about his heavy load of perjury and shame under a smile that has petrified upon his face, and continues to lecture Sunday schools and Christian associations.

But General Shenck, though a man of robust physique, suffers with—let us see, what is it? oh yes, he suffers with neuralgia. So he telegraphs to the committee from Dayton, Ohio, to wait for him to get well. His true ailment, however, is Emma-rosis, or 'emorrhage, and there are some very bad symptoms recently developed in his case. The committee have, however, determined not to use any strong remedies. They will give him a mild alterative, whitewash gently his dark bruises, and let him go.

Mr. Blaine is suffering severely from "malarial fever." Malarial fever is good. For malaria means bad air; and there has been a very bad air about the whole of his affair with the bonds, the jobs and the subsidies. His vindication had an air of sincerity, but it was a bad air, as is now evident. His chances for the nomination have a very bad air; for nobody now seems to believe in him except Fulton, and even he shows symptoms of making a new bargain with somebody else.

Just about the time of the Belknap exposures, Grant had an attack of something. What the disease was, is known to only those who were near to his august person. There were the symptoms of vertigo, hiccoughings and coma that are well known to be often brought on by abstemious and laborious habits. Plain soda and exercise at last restored and amended his Constitution and Laws.

These are a few prominent cases, but in fact the whole Republican party and the whole Republican press are sick of investigations. Perhaps they will yet get sicker of them."

COUNTING THE VOTES.

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, proposes a new method for counting the electoral votes cast for President and Vice President and announcing the result. His proposition is that the electors shall send the certificates of their vote to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court instead of the President of the Senate as now, and that on a certain day the Chief Justice shall open and count them in the presence and with the assistance of the other Judges of the Supreme Court. If questions of validity shall arise, or if there shall be more than one return from the same State, the Court is to decide on the spot, being governed by the manifest right of each case and not by mere forms. Having completed the count and determined the result it is to be announced to Congress, and proclamation made thereof.

The merit of the proposition, says the St. Louis *Republican*, is that it takes the counting of the votes away from Congress—which being a partisan body might be tempted to throw out lawful votes or count unlawful ones, or which, being divided in its politics as now, might fail to concur in a count—and lodges it with a body which is farthest removed from party influence and commands the respect of the people. The proposition, however, involves a constitutional change and can be adopted only in the form of an amendment to the constitution. It is too late for this to be effected in time to apply to the count of the next Presidential vote. The electoral votes cast in the approaching contest will have to be counted by the existing method, and the proceeding subjected to all the infirmities and hazards of that matter.

"Too much stress cannot be laid upon the certainty that if the Democracy should by any chance obtain complete control of the National Government, the policy pursued by the majority of the present House would then prevail in all the Departments. This prospect is frightful."

So says the Washington *National Republican*; And that is just what is the matter. To the average Radical office-holder, whether Federal or State, there is nothing so "frightful" as the prospect of retrenchment and reform under a Democratic administration. The *Republican* is right in thinking that when the Democrats gain complete control of the National Government the policy of the present Democratic House of Representatives will prevail in all Departments of the Government. And that policy is retrenchment and reform in all things, small as well as great.

The other day a Black Hills stage driver undertook to horsewhip his passengers into going out and pushing up hill, but the gold-seekers held a coroner's inquest and found that he died of pneumonia.

THE AMENDMENTS—LET THEM BE RATIFIED.

The amendments proposed to the fourth article of the Constitution are important for the further reason that they materially change the jurisdiction of magistrates. Under the Canby Constitution as it now stands magistrates have "exclusive original jurisdiction of all civil actions founded on contracts where the sum demanded shall not exceed two hundred dollars and when the title to real estate shall not be in controversy and of all criminal matters arising within their counties when the punishment cannot exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisoning for one month." If the amendments shall be ratified the jurisdiction of magistrates in such cases will no longer be "exclusive original jurisdiction," that is to say other courts will have jurisdiction to hear, try and determine such cases. We who live in negro counties and under negro magistrates and magistrates elected by negroes do not need to be told that an amendment which prevents such magistrates from being the only power that can try and determine such cases is a good amendment and one much needed. If the amendments shall be ratified other courts, courts that know some law and have regard for both the law and the rights of suitors, can try such cases without requiring parties first to go through the costly farce of a trial before a negro justice.

But this is not the only change that is made in proceedings before magistrates' courts in favor of an honest, intelligent administration of justice between man and man. Under the Canby Constitution as it now stands, if the party in a civil action against whom a negro justice gives judgment desires the case tried before the Superior Court, he can have it done only when the judgment is for more than twenty five dollars. If the judgment is for twenty-five dollars or less the Superior Court upon an appeal can pass only upon the questions of law involved and not upon any question of fact. The proposed amendments give in such cases the right of appeal no matter what the amount of the judgment may be and the Superior Court has the right to rehear the case upon all matters of fact as well as upon mere matters of law. In other words, the parties have a right under the amendments to have a fair intelligent trial before a court having a competent knowledge of law and of legal proceedings no matter how small may be the amount of money involved.

Justice is justice and right is right whether the amount of money at stake is more or less than twenty-five dollars. And because a man is poor and is obliged on that account to make small trades it is no reason why he should be compelled to abide the result of a trial before a corrupt or an ignorant negro magistrate. The Constitution and laws ought to be made for the poor and rich alike; if they favor any body they ought to favor the poor, there being very little danger that men with money will not be able to take care of themselves. We are as opposed to having one court for the rich and another for the poor as we are to having one law for the rich and another for the poor. Whatever may be said about race and color, it is absolutely certain that money ought not to destroy men's equality before the law. Let the amendments be ratified then.

TILDEN AND BROGDEN.

And they are complaining because Governor Tilden of New York surrendered Bullock upon the demand of the Governor of Georgia. Bullock was charged with "cheating and swindling the Tennessee Car Company" and the Baltimore *American* thinks the offence was not serious enough to justify the action of the Governor of New York in turning over the man to the authorities of Georgia for trial.

Just what the Tennessee Car Company has done or has left undone that prevents cheating and swindling it from being a crime is not clearly stated. We are left in blissful ignorance whether the difficulty arises from the fact that the Company cheated and swindled, was a car company or whether it was because it was a Tennessee car company. We had supposed before, that car companies, indeed that Tennessee car companies for that matter, had rights that even Radical rogues must respect. But it seems not to be the case, at least in the opinion of the Baltimore *American*.

Bullock, it will be remembered, was the Radical Governor of Georgia who was counted into office over General Gordon, and who fled the State just before the expiration of his office, after having plundered Georgia as clean as Holden and his crew plundered North Carolina.

But it is not to be wondered at that Radicals should blame Governor Tilden for surrendering Bullock, when it is remembered that they praise Governor Brogden for refusing to demand the North Carolina negro rogues in the Alabama Legislature.

The *American* thinks "the conduct of Governor Tilden in the case was much more like that of a sneaking detective than the Chief Magistrate of a great State, bound to protect the rights and liberties of its citizens."

Governor Brogden evidently does not intend to incur any such imputation. He is no "detective" when Radical rogues are to be caught. The old man ought to be ashamed of himself. Such conduct is not decent even for a Radical.

The Washington City correspondent of the Baltimore *American* says the information telegraphed from Washington by the General Press Agent that J. Don Cameron, nominated by President Grant to be Secretary of War, is holding the appointment under advisement, "is regarded here as a joke worthy of a Cameron, The arrangement for the youthful scion of the Pennsylvania Senator to enter the Cabinet has been known to him and a faithful few for the past week. He has no intention of declining the place, and will enter the Cabinet with a firm determination to, first, look out for the Camerons; second, the residents of Pennsylvania, and third, though by no means the least, the manipulation of his brother delegates to Cincinnati, so as to hand them over (if he can) hand and foot at the bidding of the one in whose interest he has bargained away his influence."

AN OTHERS SEE IT.

There seem to be two things, and they are both important in the highest degree too, upon which the Democratic Party is just now, not of one mind. The first is the platform to be laid down at the St. Louis Convention, and the other is the man who is to stand upon it. So far as the Northern portion of the party is concerned, let the question take what shape it may, it resolves itself into a contest between the advocates of hard money and the advocates of soft money. With the South the case is different. What we want is a Democratic President. Whether he be in favor of hard money or whether he prefers soft money and inflation is not now material to us. The "slate" that relies upon New York and the eastern States is a hard money "slate" and that which relies upon Indiana and Ohio is a soft money "slate." Indeed judging from the hard money resolutions reported by the majority of the committee to the Ohio convention the other day, an Ohiobard money man could very easily pass muster as a most respectable soft money man any where in the East, We may take it for granted that the Western States are soft money States and this being so they very naturally do not give adherence to the slate that puts the party and the government, if the slate be successful, into the hands of the hard money States. There are two sides to every story and the following is the Western side. It is taken from the Indianapolis *Sentinel*:

"The trouble comes out of the fact that in the Ohio contest of 1875, when Curtin and Clymer, from Pennsylvania, and Cassius M. Clay and Beck, of Kentucky, and Hendricks and McDonald, of Indiana, and many others, rushed into the front of the fight, no fraternal sentiment, no encouraging voice from Gov. Tilden, and his special and personal supporters came to the support of the Ohio Democracy; but rather their influence was felt in the support of the Republican party in that tremendous contest—at least the Democrats so thought. Had Gov. Allen been reelected, Pennsylvania would certainly have followed, and the presidential contest of 1876 and would now be substantially settled, and the country assured of reform, economy and the protection of the constitutional rights of all the States. If, now, because of this, thousands of Democrats can not be persuaded to vote for Gov. Tilden, is it altogether their fault? The fact seems to be recognized, and therefore the Tilden movement proposes to throw these States out of the calculation.

But upon this policy can a Democratic President be elected? The venture is too great to be made. Indiana and Ohio vote in October. If both be lost, can we hope to carry New York or New Jersey? The country was taught two lessons in 1872 in respect to the influence of elections upon those which follow. Until the Republicans were able to claim North Carolina in that year, they were despondent and the Democrats confident. Within twenty-four hours after the result was known the currents changed,

NORTH CAROLINA—JUDGE MANLY.

At the supper given to the Press Association of the State, at its recent meeting in Newbern, the first toast being "North Carolina—Heaven's blessings attend her," the venerable Judge MANLY responded as follows:

Here I am, lingering on the stage, but with vitality enough left to join in a chorus of benedictions upon our beloved State.

It is needless for me in the presence of our esteemed guests, whose special duty it is to know all about North Carolina, to speak of her in detail. Its climate, soil, productions; its beautiful rivers, valleys and landscapes, its rugged but sublime mountain solitudes, its people of unsurpassed worth and excellence, are all known; and all proclaim aloud that the State is not only worth praying for in the language of the toast, but it is worth counciling for, laboring for, and dying for, if need be. There is nothing in her condition physical or moral, nothing in her past history, (from the time that Sir Walter Raleigh landed on Roanoke Island to this year of our Lord,) nothing in her capacity for future development, of which we have not reason to be proud. No North Carolinian ought to droop his head in any presence, but, (ostentation aside), to hold it level with the highest in the land. When I speak of the State and its people, it is not on hearsay, but from observation and experience; I speak that which I do know and as to which I am willing to make my affidavit as a matter of belief.

Yes, memory now passes before me as in a panorama, our vast domain from the waters of Currituck to the Hiawasse of Cherokee, with the noble race of people who occupy it, and my heart wells up with admiration and delight at the picture. I look back upon its past history and no blush is called to my cheek. I turn to the future and think I descry in the distance a happy and honorable destiny.

The bane which has prevented much good in conduc ing the affairs of North Carolina, is a want of union and co-operation between the different parts of the State. This is the result of observation, extended through a period of a half century. It is somewhat trite and commonplace to say that in all things community of action, concert of movement is necessary to both comfort and efficiency, but commonplace and obviously necessary as it is, we have not yet had the wisdom to secure it. This annual assemblage of gentlemen having the control of the public press, and engaged incidentally in moulding public opinion, is an important step towards the correction of this mischievous state of affairs. Should your councils bring about a union among yourselves the unity of the people will follow. We want a State policy. It alone can give dignity to the commonwealth and prosperity to her people. "A pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," must be made in order to land us in a port of safety and in a position of honorable distinction.

Excuse me, Mr. President, but one other matter before I sit down, I do not like to hear the State called 'old, as it sometimes is, and for two reasons; First, because she is not old at any rate not older than some of her sisters; and secondly, because I have a sort of interior consciousness that it means something that is worn out and good for nothing. I know it is sometimes used among parties of very close intimacy as a term of endearment, but this is not the sense which it, used for the most part, when applied to us as a State. I object to it. We have as much youthful vigor in our muscles, as much hopefullness in our hearts, in short as much "out-come" in our frame and constitution as the youngest among our sisters. Besides, the grammar teaches us that State is feminine, on account of her bounty, beauty and grace, and it is, to say the least of it, not polite to call any feminine old. There was a time when I thought there were some old men, but that time has past, and there is nobody old, but the devil. But no matter what outside barbarians, and would be witlings, call her, we acknowledge her bountiful protection, and vote to cherish and defend her, for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness or in health, until death do us part. We say then now, from the bottom of our hearts "Heaven's blessings attend her."

DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

ROOMS OF DEMOCRATIC-CONSERVATIVE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Raleigh, N. C., May 24th, 1876.

In pursuance of the call of the State Democratic-Conservative Executive Committee, delegates to the State Convention will meet in Metropolitan hall, in this city, on the 14th of June at 12 M.

By arrangement with the various railroad companies in the State, with the exception of the W. & W. R. R. Company, which declines any reduction, delegates will be permitted to return free upon producing a certificate from the Secretary of the Convent on that they paid full first-class fare in coming to the same.

W. R. COX, Chairman.

Bristow was a Colonel in the late "unpleasantness" The eighth Kentucky Cavalry including Parson Pentecost had the honor to be under his command and now the day of Pentecost has come and he is printing what he knows about Bristow as a "bold soger man." The Parson says Bristow was death on suttlers and "sich" and a very strict disciplinarian. He even put the Parson under arrest one day for falling out of ranks, saving it might be excused in a private but not in an officer. Bully for Bristow.

One thing, however, Pentecost has failed to tell us and the world wishes to know about it too. Pentecost has not said whether Bristow thought the colored troops fought nobly. Now Bristow's views on this question are very material, seeing that it is charged that he left Pentecost and the war because negroes were made soldiers.

And just here the question arises, does not a President have as much use for a parson as the colonel of a cavalry regiment? It looks so, and if Grant has his Newman why may not Bristow have his Pentecost?

The celebration in Petersburg of Queen Victoria's birth day by the British Association and settlers of Virginia was a brilliant affair. Petersburg was chosen as the place for the next meeting of the Association.

Messrs. St. Andrew and Bowler were elected representatives of the British Association in Virginia to the annual meeting of the St. George's Union, the next session of which will be held in Hamilton, Canada.

The jolly Robeson, according to the Boston *Herald*, added rapidly to his private bank account after he entered the Cabinet. In one month he deposited as much as $80,000—showing that the position of Secretary of the Navy at $8,000 salary, is one of the most profitable employments known to mankind. That Robeson should be "jolly" under these thriving circumstances is not strange.

It is well that Mr. Blaine is well. But perhaps he may relapse into that "malarial" fever. The "investigation sickness" may seize him again. It looks as if Mr. Blaine of Maine must again rise to explain how he came to obtain that "one hundred and ninety second part of the entire purchase of the northern Pacific rail, including the land company's stock." For particulars see our telegraphic columns but be sure to "mention it to no one unless to Mr. Caldwell."

A Washington special dispatch says:

"At least ten of the leading Republican Senators are in favor of jurisdiction in the Belknap case. The Camerons, Morrill and Edmunds, of Vermont: Sargent, Sherman, Dawes and Mitchell are all in favor; Paddock is against jurisdiction. The 1st of June is now thought to be the day on which the vote will be taken."

General Sherman has declined again. He just will not be President, doesn't want it any way and accordingly has written a letter to Mr. Stephen Fish, one of editors of the *Arcadian*, declaring that his love for the profession of arms constrains him to decline to become a candidate for the Presidency.

and the election of Gen. Grant was settled. The loss of Ohio and Pennsylvania and the drawn battle in Indiana in October made New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and New Hampshire sure for Grant in November by large majorities. It is folly—it is madness now to expect like influences to be followed by different consequences. It is the part of wisdom to recognize the fact that the candidate who carries either one of the States of Ohio or Indiana in October will carry New York, Connecticut and New Jersey in November, and that the candidate who will lose both of these States in October will lose the others in November. If, however, the Presidential election must turn upon carrying particular States, which is the more reliable State, New York or Indiana? Under the adverse influences of 1872, Gov. Hendricks carried Indiana in October, but New York candidates lost New York in November by immense majorities. In the last election in Indiana the Democrats carried the entire State ticket by an average vote of 17,000, and at the last election in New York the State was carried by but 14,000."

THE NEW YORK WORLD.

The New York *World*, under its new management, gives promise of being a very different paper and a much more realiable one than it has heretofore been. We sincerely trust the indications of a different and a better conduct will not prove delusive. The course of the *World* in regard to the nomination of Mr. Tilden is now all that could be asked by any one. It candidly admits "that there does exist a real distrust of the strength of Governor Tilden's hold upon the masses of the Democratic party of New York, and that in quarters in which it is in the highest degree undesirable that such a distrust should exist, and in the highest degree dangerous that, existing, it should be disregarded."

To ascertain whether this distrust is well or ill founded the *World* announces its purpose to sound and bring out the best Democratic opinion in the State of New York and to state the truth without fear and without favor. This "sounding" is to be done by means of interviews with the most pronounced Democrats in the State.

If the *World* carries out its programme, the St. Louis Convention will not lack for information upon a very material point, and will be under serious obligation therefor to the *World* under its new management. We congratulate the party thus far on the change.

From the Wilson Advance.

Attorney General.

It is gratifying to the friends of Col. Kenan to know that the suggestion of his name for Attorney General is receiving such favorable consideration in all sections of the State. And this gratification is heightened when it is remembered that other gentlemen of so much eminence in their profession and purity of character have been named in connection with the same office. The position of Attorney General, we feel confident, will be conceded to the East by the Democratic State Convention, and here is ample material from which to select an able and available candidate. In this connection we take pleasure in bearing testimony to and commending the unselfish course pursued by George V. Strong, Esq., of Raleigh, who has been strongly urged to become a candidate for Attorney General. He positively refuses to allow his name to go before the convention in conflict with friends in the east, who have been brought forward for the position. Under other circumstances he would not refuse the use of his name. In these days of selfishness, such noble conduct is worthy of emulation, and Mr. Strong has set a good example which it would be well if more of our public men would observe.

Melodian Hall at Cincinnati with Dubaufe's painting of the prodigal son, was burned Friday. The painting was valued at $100,000 and insured for $25,000, other losses on the building about $10,000.

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

For Billious, Remittant and Intermittant Fever,

Or What is More Commonly Termed FEVER AND AGUE,

with pain in the loins and through the Back, an indescribable chilly sensation down the spine, an irresistible disposition to yawn, pain in the Eyes, which is increased by moving them, a blue tinge in the skin, and great listlessness and debility, VEGETINE is a safe and positive remedy. It is compounded exclusively from the juices of carefully selected Barks and Herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it is one of the greatest cleansers of the blood that is or can be put together. VEGETINE does not stop with breaking chills and fever, it extends its wonderful influence into every part of the human system, and entirely eradicates every taint of disease. VEGETINE *does not* act as a powerful cathartic, to debilitate the bowels and cause the patient to dread other serious complaints which must inevitably follow, but it strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restores the liver and kidneys to healthy action, regulates the bowels, and assists nature in performing all of the duties which devolve upon her.

Thousands of invalids are suffering to day from the effect of powerful purgative nostrums, frightful quantities of quinine and poison doses of arsenic, neither of which ever have or ever could reach the true cause of their complaint.

VEGETINE

works in the human system in perfect harmony with nature's laws, and while it is pleasant to the taste, genial to the stomach, and mild in its influence on the bowels, it is absolute in its action on disease, and is not a vile, nauseus Bitters, purging the invalid into false hope that they are being cured. VEGETINE is a purely vegetable medicine, compounded upon scientific principles. It is endorsed by the best physicians where its virtues have been tested, is recommended only where medicine is needed and is not a mixture of cheap whiskey sold under the cloak of Bitters.

Gives Health, Strength and Appetite.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of the VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all her friends. A few bottles of the VEGETINE restored her health, strength and appetite.

N. H. TILDEN,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent,
No. 49 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

Unqualified Appreciation

BOSTON, Nov 18, 1875.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.—

DEAR SIR—During the past five years I have had ample opportunity to judge of the merit of VEGETINE. My wife has used it for complaints attending a lady of delicate health, with more beneficial results than anything else which she ever tried. I have given it to my children under almost every circumstance attending a large family, and always with marked benefit. I have taken it myself with such great benefit that I cannot find words to express my unqualified appreciation of its goodness.

While performing my duties as a Police Officer in this city, it has been my lot to fall in with a great deal of sickness. I unhesitatingly recommend VEGETINE, and I never knew of a case where it did not prove all that was claimed for it. Particularly in cases of a debilitated or impoverished state of the blood its effects are really wonderful; and for all complaints arising from an impure state of the blood it appears to work like a charm, and I do not believe there are any circumstances under which VEGETINE can be used with injurious results, and it will always afford me pleasure to give any further information as to what I know about VEGETINE.

WM. B. HILL,
Police Station 4.

VEGETINE is Sold by all Druggists.
april 9 25t

$50 REWARD.

THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and delivery either to me or to the Sheriff of New Hanover county, of the prisoner W. T. Jackson, alias C. P. Snow, charged with the murder of one Charles Jackson, colored, in the city of Wilmington. The prisoner escaped from the jail of Onslow county, on Sunday evening, the 14th inst. He is about five feet high, thick set, light hair and complexion; full face and weighs about 150 pounds, well dressed and clean looking.

E. MURRILL,
Sheriff of Onslow Co.
my 16-d&w 1m

A TOUCHING CASE.

Orphaned and Alone Traveling a Thousand Miles—From Arkansas to North Carolina Without Money.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Last night a scene was witnessed at the union passenger depot that will never be effaced from the memory of those witnessing it. Well did the eloquent Butler say at the State Sunday school convention that God did not have all the blessings or all the orphans to attend one age. The sight of little children, without fathers or mothers naturally excites the sympathy of the human heart—not entirely selfish—and more so when they are drifting along in the world without a guide.

When the Western & Atlantic railroad train reached here last night shortly after ten o'clock, two small children were lifted out by Conductor Moore, with a hand as tender as a woman's, while his eyes softened in commiseration of their condition. One was a boy about 8 years of age, who had a haversack on nearly reaching to his feet. The other was a girl some year or so older than her brother. Upon their necks were the following printed placards:

"To all railroad conductors on the roads travelled by these little orphans:

GENTLEMEN: The bearers, two little orphan children, are travelling alone from Fulton, Arkansas, to Durham, N. C. You will please be kind enough to care for them during the time they may be on your several trains, and please see that they do not get lost or injured in changing cars. They will be very thankful.

P. S.—Conductor on Raleigh division of R. & D. railroad will please put the children off at Durham.

ROUTE.

Fulton to Little Rock, Little Rock to Memphis, Memphis to Chattanooga, Chattanooga to Atlanta, Adanta to Charlotte, Charlotte to Durham. About 1,000 miles."

Just before they got off the train they were handed some biscuits which they devoured with gusto. Seeing their condition

BLUFF BILL AKERS,

with characteristic impetuosity, rushed up to them and sent them to the National Hotel. Their names we did not ascertain. The conductors along the route with Christian sympathy did all they could to pass along the little ones with safety. In fact, the conductor is one of the most liberal of men, and such cases as the above ever strike a tender chord.

The little orphans spent the night at the National Hotel, where every attention was paid them. They will probably leave to-day for Durham, N. C. We hope they will be "passed along" with great care and sympathy. Their parents are dead.

THE STAR

Ammoniated Bone Phosphate.

THIS SO VERY POPULAR GUANO

Is now offered again for sale, and we call the attention of the Planters to the same. The Manufacturers will keep a stock in Wilmington with us and we are in a position to make

Liberal Terms of Settlement.

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TRIED FOR THE LAST SIX YEARS

AND THERE WAS

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Jan 26-3m

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RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE.

The past year has everywhere added to the great reputation of this renowned fertilizer. As a crop producer and

RENOVATOR OF WORN OUT LAND

It has no superior. Its merits have been recognized by the best farmers of every section of the country. In North Carolina and the adjacent States it has always stood very high, and on

COTTON, CORN AND TOBACCO,

And other staples it has largely increased the growth and enriched the soil. We have sold this celebrated manure for several years with unbounded confidence in its value; and we again offer it as one of the

VERY BEST AND MOST RELIABLE FERTILIZERS EVER MANUFACTURED

REMEMBER THE NAME,

Be Sure to Ask for

WHANN'S RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE

VICK & MEBANE,

Manufacturer's Agents.

WILMINGTON, N. C

Jan1d&w3m

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